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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

U. S. Plans Road Work Wages

World Parley Gets Program

Berlin Flies Imperial Flag

Dublin Pits Rich and Poor

Italy Cuts Off Soviet Trade

Syria Ends Yo-Yo, Draws Rain

THE National Road Builders' Association generates steam for a big run in a joint congress at Detroit. The association, supported by at least 22 national groups, is backed by 50,000 leaders of public thought. The machinery set up by President Hoover to finance public works and restore credit foundations will be utilized to the utmost in getting under way employment projects in the form of highways, waterways, flood control, housing and water works to employ 4,000,000 men. The association's new president, Charles M. Upham, sees vast possibilities in properly backed road-building alone—He says it could pull the nation out of the unemployment morass.

¶ Geneva sees the committee of experts complete their agenda for the world economic conference. Attention is focused on the principal world problems. In monetary matters the conference will set up the conditions for restoration of the gold standard to general use, the currency policy to be followed pending restoration, the functioning of the gold standard, and the question of silver. Foreign long and short-term debts will be taken up. It is hoped war debts can be settled in advance—Without that thorny topic there is enough to rock the bases of debate.

¶ Berlin stares at the black, white and red flag of the Hohenzollern régime flying above the Prussian Parliament buildings. In the Legislature its president, Hans Kerri, Hitler Fascist, eulogizes the former Kaiser and his line. A Socialist motion declaring raising of the imperial flag unconstitutional is voted down by Hitlerites and Hugenberg Nationalists. This flag-raising, definitely forbidden by statute, may cause the exile at Doorn to once more revise his opinion—Last week he lost faith in Fascists and ordered his son August Wilhelm to forsake them.

¶ The Irish Free State hears, in the campaign's final week, that the true issue is domestic, not foreign. The Irish Press of Dublin, President de Valera's organ, declares the choice is between the platform of the poor and the golden chairs of the rich. Fianna Fail, in the new tactic, seeks to cancel William T. Cosgrave's gains by making him out a candidate of the landlords and profiteers. This has a strange effect upon the old battle cry, "End England's dirty game!"—That vehement slogan thins off into a slump.

¶ Italy prepares to denounce its trade treaty with Soviet Russia. The action is decided upon in spite of the efforts of a Moscow trade delegation which has spent two weeks in Rome trying to adjust matters so that the pact of 1924 might continue, and which did not wish Italy to follow the example set by Britain after the Ottawa conference. The balance of trade was 2 to 1 against Italy in 1931, 5 to 1 against it in 1932. Italy just doesn't care for a Soviet treaty—But that little trade balance is actually the elephant in the ointment.

¶ Tokyo gives out details of its fight against Communism, which led to 7000 arrests in 1932. The Communists have maintained financial, military and 10 propaganda bureaus in Japan. Scholars and professional men were won over to the doctrine, as well as many from the humbler classes. At camps and ports the Communists employed waitresses and other women agents to work with success among the soldiers and sailors. The Reds, says Tokyo, see a general war following the Manchurian conflict—During this they hope to seize the helm in Japan.

¶ Syria banishes Yo-Yo to bring back rain. Just when the top tossing craze from Europe drifted into Damascus and other live towns a prolonged drought set in which has been disastrous to the growers of dates, figs, cereals and cattle. The Moslem council of elders decided that the up and down movement of countless Yo-Yos interfered with their prayers for showers. They appealed to the Premier, who saw justice in their plea and stopped all Yo-Yoing with a stern decree. The next day it rained—Question: If yanking down those Yo-Yos didn't bring that rain, what did?

¶ The National Retail Dry Goods Association, meeting in New York, stresses the rapid growth of the cash-and-carry system. It begins in the basement of department stores and rapidly permeates the upper floors. It is popular because it saves money for everybody. Refrigerators and pianos are still subject to old-fashioned delivery, but the head or the foot of the family is developing unsuspected transport powers—Many new big burdens must make a sack of potatoes seem light.

Heavy-Oil Motorbuses Adopted in Liverpool

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Liverpool, Eng.

A FLEET of heavy-oil motor omnibuses to supplant present gasoline-driven vehicles is being purchased by the Birkenhead Corporation for its public transport service.

More than 500,000 gallons of petrol have hitherto been used in a year. Exhaustive experiments over a period of six months showed that the fuel charges of the petrol-engined buses, at present gasoline prices, are almost six times greater than those of heavy-oil vehicles.

Return to Soil Plays Big Rôle In Reich's Plan

Congestion of Population in Cities Found Prejudicial to Sound Economy

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—The "back to the soil" movement which plays an important part in the German economic scheme will be stimulated by the von Schleicher Cabinet as one of the major aspects of its efforts to improve the economic situation in Germany.

Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, the Chancellor, in his recent announcement of policy emphasized that one of the deep-seated reasons for the present economic difficulties is that "too many people have lost contact with the land." Compression of the people into cities, he said, has made the population more easily affected by economic changes. The variations of economics, he indicated, rest with a lighter hand upon those whose lives are rooted deeply in the soil.

The Chancellor said it would take "the work of generations" to rectify the present condition. But the ambitiousness of the program which he announced is shown by the fact that his Government hopes to stimulate settlement in the Reich of approximately one-fifth of the remaining land suitable for this purpose. In 1933 it is hoped to convert 800,000 acres into settlements in the provinces of East Prussia, Pomerania, Mecklenburg and the Grenzmark. The total land remaining suitable for settlement is estimated at about 3,100,000 acres.

The forthcoming Reich budget will provide 50,000,000 marks ($11,800,000 at 23.6) for settlement and an equal sum will be provided through the Reichsbank. The settlement system does not call for complete financing by the government. Semi-private companies, working under the supervision of the Reich, take charge of the individual settlement projects.

A typical individual settlement of 25 acres involves a cost of about 20,000 marks including buildings, cattle, poultry and equipment. The settler pays between 2000 and 3000 marks in cash, the remainder being amortized through the companies and the Reich Settlement Bank.

Current government statistics show that from the end of the World War until Oct. 1, 1932, a total of 55,000 settlements had been established and farms of 86,000 small landholders enlarged. The new settlements have, it is computed, provided homes from more than 200,000 persons.

To strengthen the opportunities for success of the settlements the government has established numerous small schools in the settlement districts where the necessary agricultural training is provided.

Nova Scotia Mayor Acts Against Wets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLACE BAY, N. S., Jan. 19—That he was going to press for a betterment in the liquor situation and was taking up the question of illegal liquor selling in and around Glace Bay with the attorney-general's department was the statement made yesterday by Mayor McVicar.

For some time past the Mayor has been giving particular attention to the illegal liquor traffic in the colliery districts and has taken up the matter with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and with Mr. Don Buckley of the Nova Scotia liquor commission.

Mayor McVicar pointed out that the clause in the Nova Scotia Control Act, relating to declaring places in which liquor is known to be sold illegally, "public places," is not being taken advantage of here as it should be. Were this clause in the act put into effect more liberally, he says, many places in town which have been raided by police would be closed up.

HUTCHINS DEPLORES TEACHERS' PAY CUTS

AKRON, Ohio, Jan. 19 (AP)—Cutting teachers' salaries, Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, said yesterday, is the most stupid and short-sighted means of reducing the costs of education.

Dr. Hutchins addressed a gathering at founder's day exercises honoring Mr. John R. Buchtel, who established Buchtel College, now a part of the University of Akron.

WOMAN FLIER FOUND

PARIS, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Air Ministry today received a report by wireless that Lady Bailey, missing on a flight to Cape Town, had been found in Nigeria.

Methods of Peace Agencies Criticized by Women's Groups

Committee on Cause and Cure of War to Call Conference to Develop Coördinate Leadership in Moves to Promote Good Will

DISARMAMENT—No. 8

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—A conference of existing peace organizations, men as well as women, is to be called by the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War in an attempt to develop coördinated leadership for international good will.

Decision to call such a conference resulted from a "Marathon round table" at last evening's session of the annual Conference on the Cause and Cure of War in which women from 31 states voiced criticism of the scope and methods of the various peace groups. They were representing more than 300 local round tables in various parts of the country, at which peace societies have been under discussion during the past three months.

The majority of the groups recommended some form of coördination, although a few made suggestions for internal reorganization. Peace groups were charged by Mrs. Avis Lobdell of Portland, Ore., with "lacking mobilization, knowledge, practical balance of idealism and unified program, and having a leadership too much confined to ministers and extreme propagandists." To which Miss Alice Hunt of Providence, R. I., added, "They fail to gain the support of the masses by dramatic approach to their subject and they do not define true patriotism."

Through Miss Anne McIntyre of New York City, the New York State Round Tables issued a challenge to men's groups to unite on some way of improving international trade, thereby aiding economic conditions in all countries of the world. New Jersey, represented by Miss Margaret Buttenheim, recommended the formation of congressional committees throughout the country and the establishment of an advertising campaign for peace.

To Colorado, under the chairmanship of Mrs. James Arneil of Denver, went the credit for the largest number of round tables, 32, and Miss Elizabeth L. Facht from that State was chosen to preside last evening. Pennsylvania had 20 round tables; Minnesota, 18; Michigan and Rhode Island, each 17; Utah, 14; California South, New Jersey, New York, 12; Alabama, Connecticut, Ohio, 10.

In many of the states round tables are to be continued during the next

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

CUT OF $550,000 IN WATERTOWN BUDGET SOUGHT

Officials and Taxpayers' Council Well on Way Toward Goal

Watertown is pushing ahead on its comprehensive economy program at a speed that makes possible the attainment of its objective—a reduction of $550,000 from the 1932 budget or a cut of about $9 in the tax rate—according to Mr. A. E. Casgrain, secretary of the Watertown Chamber of Commerce.

Town officials and the Taxpayers' Council, initiated by the Chamber of Commerce to effect economies through citizen pressure, are coöperating to a point where it seems likely that the first three months of the fiscal year will not put the March town meeting that votes the budget in its usual hole.

Instead of basing expenditures for the first quarter year on those of the corresponding period of the preceding year, the departments have shown a willingness to forgo this method in favor of quite drastic reduction, Mr. Casgrain.

About half of the economies aimed at in the 39 specific points of the council's program have been voluntarily effected, he said.

On a program that eschews "glittering generalities" about economy, there are recommendations that all construction projects for 1933 be postponed, all vacancies distributed among remaining employees, no money borrowed but in anticipation of taxes, saving effected in street lighting, competitive bidding encouraged by receiving bids outside the community, the kindergarten, baby clinic, and dental clinic eliminated, a purchasing agent from the present pay roll contemplated, waste eliminated in every department, every department cut to the bone for maintenance, and many other specific projects of centralization and coördination effected.

Much can be saved merely by instituting businesslike methods, Mr. Casgrain asserted. In the past many department heads have failed to take advantage of the discount of 2 per cent or more offered for prompt payment of bills.

Welfare departments have been grossly extravagant in general, buying goods at retail when they might have been purchased wholesale, he continued. Motives of patronage sometimes prompt this practice, he indicated. The council is initiating and supporting correction of these abuses, with particular stress on the matter of purchasing.

The selectmen on Jan. 1 announced a 10 per cent cut of all municipal employees other than teachers, over whom they have practically no control, and other economies amounting to $300,000, leaving $250,000 more to be added as savings.

JAPAN DECRIES LEAK IN PARLEY WITH SOVIETS

Tokyo Acts to Protect Americans Following Attack on Factory

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Jan. 19—Mr. Alexander Troyanowsky, retiring Soviet Ambassador, visited the Foreign Office today in connection with his impending departure, and it is understood that the Vice-Minister, Mr. Hachiro Arita, took advantage of the occasion to complain of Moscow's action in publishing unilaterally a résumé of confidential Russo-Japanese conversations regarding the proposed non-aggression pact.

Officials here view Moscow's action as designed to go direct to the Japanese people over the head of the Government. It is significant, however, that the authorities made no effort to prevent the publication of the telegrams giving Moscow's exposé, which were distributed through a government-controlled news agency by Tass to the Japanese press. The incident constitutes an additional step to the increasingly irritating Russo-Japanese relations.

Following the protest made by Mr. Joseph C. Grew, American Ambassador, to Count Yasuya Uchida, Foreign Minister, last night, emphasizing Washington's insistence that Japan grant full protection to the lives and property of American citizens in connection with the Singer Sewing Machine strike, the authorities are moving rapidly to prevent additional illegal action on the part of the strikers.

Caribbean Loans and Treaties Await Review by Roosevelt

WEEKLY LATIN-AMERICAN ARTICLE

By GEORGE HOWLAND COX

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—Caribbean problems of grave importance wait the inauguration of Franklin D. Roosevelt as President.

While their international aspects may be less imminent than the controversies now engaging Europe and the Far East, their treatment will largely influence the future trade and social relations between the United States and Latin America.

To persons conversant with the economic and political make-up of the Hispanic-American republics, especially those of the Caribbean Sea and Central America, the problems are very real.

Briefly, and not necessarily in the order of their importance, four troublesome issues line up for consideration.

1. Whether the United States shall continue its present rôle in the collection of money for the final payment of the Haitian loan.

2. Whether the United States shall continue its policy in Central America of the nonrecognition of governments coming into power through revolution.

3. Whether the United States shall intervene in the present Cuban economic and political chaos.

4. Whether the United States shall use its efforts to bring about more agreeable interpretation of the 1903 Panama Treaty.

A—Of these four issues perhaps on Haiti the Latin-American nations have centered their attentions for the moment. Haiti would by no means appear to offer the most serious of the Caribbean controversies. Yet, the island has a $40,000,000 loan to be considered. The United States since 1922 has used the moral persuasion of its marines to assure collections of monies from Haitian customs sufficient to handle the interest and sinking fund requirements, and the final payment of the loan somewhere around 1950. Latin America looks upon "forcible" collections as another form of imperialism, and in view of the immense sums owed by the southern republics to American investors the Hispanic-American countries won-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

THE MONITOR INDEX

THURSDAY, JAN. 19, 1933

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4
Financial News—Pages 6 and 7
News of Sports—Page 9

FEATURES

Events Tonight 2
Radio Programs 4
The Home Forum 5
The House of God
[With Russian Translation]
The Young Folks' Page 8
Daily Features 11
Editorials 12

THINGS PRESENT

"Learning to Be Thankful" in the Mirror of World Opinion is the statement of a woman who has learned to make stepping-stones of the obstacles of strenuous times. Editorial page.

If you have never explored a coal mine, the opportunity to do so with some young hopefuls of our staff is afforded you on the Young Folks' page.

"Water—the Benefactor" may remind you of many helpful things about something that you have just taken for granted. Home Forum page.

A new feature, "Cartoons of the Week," makes its bow on the Daily Features page.

AND THINGS TO COME

The fifth article in the series based on the "twelve greatest American women" will appear tomorrow. It will discuss the achievements of Julia Ward Howe.

Friday brings the Household page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and more Hymnal Notes.

SPAIN TO ISSUE BONDS TO EASE LARGEST BUDGET

Cortes Approves Program Which Avoids Taxing New Republic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—A bold move to continue full speed with the work of the Revolution despite economic pressure of the moment is seen in Spain's 1933 budget, recently approved by the Constituent Cortes.

The budget, totaling 4,727,283,292 pesetas (approximately $378,160,000), is the largest in the history of Spain. While nearly every other country in the world is paring down its expenditures and imposing new taxes in a frequently almost desperate attempt to balance its budget, Spain is increasing hers and creating almost no new imposts.

Budget Deficit Grows

The budget is 185,000,000 pesetas, in round numbers, greater than that for 1932. The deficit is 555,126,422 pesetas. The 1932 budget deficit will, according to conservative estimates, total 760,000,000 pesetas.

The largest individual appropriation, except for interest on the public debt, is that of the Ministry of Public Works, which totals 873,298,723 pesetas. It is the plan of Minister Prieto to diminish unemployment to the greatest possible extent through the launching of public works projects.

In the public works appropriations call for irrigation projects, construction of highways, construction and improvement of rural roads, and port and harbor improvements.

Of the agricultural appropriation, comprising about 2 per cent of the total budget, or 99,000,000 pesetas, more than half consists of the 1933 annuity for launching the agrarian reform.

Education Supported

The Ministry of Education gets 310,000,000 pesetas, an increase of 40,000,000 pesetas over the 1932 allowance. A vast program, including improvements in personnel as well as in buildings and equipment, is to be undertaken to wage a sweeping campaign against illiteracy.

The war and navy appropriations are also greater than in 1932, but much of the increase is to be devoted to the amelioration of soldiers' conditions. The national defense appropriation totals 846,600,000 pesetas.

The only new tax created to help balance the budget is one that assesses incomes in excess of 100,000 pesetas a year from 1 to 7.7 per cent.

The Government preferred the issuance of bonds to defray the deficit, seeing advantages in deferring payment until conditions may be better. Discontent might arise if the people should say: "The first thing the Republic did was to raise our taxes." The 550,000,000 Treasury bonds, to be issued early in 1933, will mature in two years and bear 5.5 per cent interest.

Through the new income tax the Government hopes to obtain 20,000,000 pesetas. Its estimated income from the national lottery is 420,000,000 pesetas, and that from its tobacco monopoly 351,700,000 pesetas. The salary of the President is fixed at 1,000,000 pesetas a year, in addition to an allowance of 1,250,000 pesetas for expenses.

Floating Gold on Water Adds Millions To Value of Rich Sands in Northwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Idaho—Millions and millions of dollars worth of fine "flour" gold may be recovered from the sands of rivers which drain areas containing gold-bearing ores, as a result of the announcement by Mr. A. W. Fahrenwald, professor of metallurgy at the University of Idaho, that the flotation process is highly effective in recovering fine gold particles.

These tiny flakes, no larger than the period on a typewriter, are washed away and lost in the process of "panning" gold-bearing sand, or of "sluicing" to obtain a black sand concentrate. The common practice of amalgamating the gold with mercury also rejects considerable fine gold.

Before the work conducted at Idaho, it was not generally known that free gold could be recovered by flotation. Following the recent announcement of Professor Fahrenwald's research, belief is current that flotation solves the "flour" gold problem which has troubled placer miners since earliest prospecting days.

"Gold is one of the most easily floatable of natural substances," Professor Fahrenwald declares, "and if not too coarse, it can be recovered thoroughly from finely crushed quartz gold ore or from placer sand, such as occurs on the Snake, Columbia and other rivers in the Northwest. Flotation tests show gold recovery as high as 97.3 per cent.

The method of the flotation process is simple; it centers on the fact that fine gold can be made to float on water, although it normally sinks if the water is not in rapid motion. The gold-bearing sand or the crushed ore to be recovered is placed in a vessel or cell filled with water. A small amount of reagents, chemicals like sodium carbonate, sodium amyl xanthate, or sodium aerofloat, are added to the mixture.

The gold particles—and sometimes the sulphides and the copper and lead associated with gold—collect these reagents and thereby acquire a "dry" tendency toward water, like paraffin. Bubbles are then introduced into the water, and the mixture is stirred. The "dried" particles attach themselves to the bubbles, because they tend to repel the water. Some foaming agent, like pine oil, is then added to produce an intense froth which collects on top of the mixture.

The rising bubbles discharge their tiny cargoes of fine gold in this froth, which is then skimmed off. This concentrate is washed again to rid it of impurities and foreign substances; then it is dried. Unless the gold is very free, the concentrate is sent to the smelter, where the pure gold is recovered.

Roosevelt to Meet Stimson Prior to Hoover Conference

President-Elect Occupies Trip to Washington Preparing Details of Discussion With Norman H. Davis and Prof. Raymond Moley

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 — President-Elect Roosevelt and Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, whose similarity of view has already produced much agreement between the old and new Administrations, conferred today at Governor Roosevelt's invitation in preparation for the White House conversations tomorrow.

Before he left New York, Mr. Roosevelt asked Mr. Stimson to visit him in his hotel soon after his arrival here. The two old friends were to go over the ground to be covered at the White House tomorrow, with particular attention to the debt problem. The talk was a result of one on Jan. 9 in Hyde Park, N. Y., when a wide field of accord between the two statesmen was discovered. Mr. Stimson is regarded as the ideal intermediary between Mr. Roosevelt and President Hoover and has personally been preparing for the contact since shortly after the November election.

The Administration would like to have the following stages rendered possible by the White House conversations:

(1) Notification to Great Britain and other nondefaulting debtors that they may open debt negotiations immediately.

(2) Notification to France and delinquent debtors that talks to regularize their position may begin now, after which the debt negotiations proper may take place.

(3) As a result of these stages, agreement to begin the early phases of the World Economic Conference by April.

(4) Agreement by President-Elect Roosevelt to appoint delegates to this conference at an early date, so that they may begin essential preparation.

(5) Extension of the agenda of the economic conference to include tariff problems, it being understood that debts could be discussed, not in the conference proper but in its purlieus, through diplomatic channels.

The precise American position on the defaulted debts of France and other nations needs working out. While both President Hoover and his successor believe that such debtors should attempt to meet their obligation before they engage in revisionary negotiations, the necessity of assisting them to a regularization of the position is recognized.

Moreover, Mr. Roosevelt has a rather more flexible position than President Hoover. He is said to believe that no sharp and invidious line should be drawn between

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

WAR DEBT ISSUE PUT AHEAD OF WORLD PARLEY

Experts Draft Agenda of Economic Conference at Closing Session

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Jan. 19—The preparatory committee of experts for the World Economic Conference, which is finishing its work today, has drawn up an agenda designed to concentrate attention of the conference on the principal problems awaiting solution, without attempting to deal with secondary questions which might have been included in the program.

It is recognized that the war debts situation must be promptly clarified. One of the items in the monetary sub-committee's draft agenda is "existing indebtedness, including both foreign short-term and foreign long-term debts," but the committee thinks intergovernmental indebtedness should be made a matter for prompt diplomatic negotiations between debtor and creditor countries. It is hoped some settlement can be arrived at before the conference meets.

Among the items of monetary and credit policy recommended to the conference are, first, conditions under which restoration of a free international gold standard would be possible; second, currency policy to be followed prior to such restoration; third, functioning of the gold standard; and, fourth, the silver question.

The conference is also asked to look into the disequilibrium between prices and costs and to investigate measures for restoring the equilibrium. Abolition of foreign exchange restrictions is envisaged as the primary requisite to resumption of the movement of capital.

The economic sub-committee gives a prominent place to the question of tariff policy. It considers that in normal conditions an unconditional and unlimited most-favored-nation clause should be the basis for commercial relations between countries, but suggests that the conference may specify conditions under which exception might be made to this rule.

The League of Nations organizing committee for the Economic Conference is expected to fix the conference date next week.

'BUY AMERICAN' DRIVE DECLARED HARMFUL TO U. S.

Chapin Points Out That Exports Gave 2,000,000 Work Last Year

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—Mr. Roy D. Chapin, Secretary of Commerce, denied that American foreign business has reached a negligible point with a statement that exports to other nations provided at least 2,000,000 American workers with employment last year out of a total of 18,000,000 producing goods capable of being exported.

At the same time the American Ceramic Society, made up of pottery manufacturers who are trying to protect their products from foreign products valued in debased currency, announced that the department had refused to give official sanction to its proposed "Buy American" drive, largely on the basis of the harm it would do the exporting and importing business in this country.

Not to Be Ignored

"Exports of $1,617,877,000 may appear small compared with the figures of 1928 and 1929 but after all something over $1,500,000,000 worth of business, particularly during these times, is not to be ignored," Mr. Chapin said today. At a figure of $2,904,542,000, the total foreign trade of the United States during 1932 records the lowest dollar valuation since 1905, Mr. Chapin said.

In addition to the 2,000,000 American workers provided work by exporters in 1932, there were about 1,250,000 persons engaged in activities supplying the daily needs of those directly employed, the Secretary estimated. This estimate does not include the number engaged in the clerical and mercantile phases of the export business proper in warehousing, ocean shipping, banking, insurance and other related industries.

Standing out in contrast to declining exports in 1932, Mr. Chapin pointed out, was lumber exportation which last year was the highest since records were first compiled in 1869. Despite severe curtailment of purchasing power abroad the automobile industry exported about $80,000,000 worth of cars and parts last year, or about 11½ per cent of its total output. More than 50 per cent of the entire cotton crop was exported last year, 15 per cent of the wheat crop and 24 per cent of the lard production.

"Buy American" Drive

The records of the department show that every state in the Union contributed substantially to the foreign trade total of the nation, and that export business means jobs to practically every community in this country.

The department is offering no opposition to the "Buy American" drive, but it holds, according to Mr. E. F. Morgan, solicitor, that the movement is not "patriotic" but "economic" and a "division of interest prevents universal support or adoption of the principle."

The department's reasons for withholding its support as outlined to the potters briefly are as follows: "First, the United States is a creditor nation. One of the means by which our debtors can obtain money for meeting their obligations is to export merchandise.

"Second, thousands of American enterprises are dependent for their existence, and the existence of their staffs, on the importing business.

"Third, there are still more thousands of enterprises engaged in the business of exporting the product of American industry.

"Fourth, governmental support of such a movement would not be in keeping with the traditional freedom of action which characterizes American life. Such a step would be essentially paternalistic."

MOVE OPENS TO GET JOBS FOR 4,000,000

Units of Road Builders' Association Get Back of Hoover Program

DRIVE TO BE MADE FOR PUBLIC WORKS

Organize Highway and Building Congress to Utilize Vast Federal Machinery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 19—Backed by 50,000 governmental, engineering and building leaders and supporters, what is to be known as the Highway and Building Congress was launched here today as a new national force to promote employment and trade. Industrial planning, advocated as the surest preventive of economic fluctuations, is the theme upon which is built its platform of policy.

The congress is made up of representatives of 22 national groups supporting, and a score of units sponsoring, the National Road Builders' Association, which is holding its thirtieth annual convention here this week.

The purpose of the congress is to utilize to the utmost the machinery set up under the guidance of President Hoover for financing public works and restoring credit foundations. Amendments to existing acts will be urged in all instances where it seems obstacles need removing, according to Col. George B. Walbridge, of Detroit, chairman of the Michigan Committee for Trade Recovery.

Includes Broad Steps

Steps considered include liberalization of self-liquidating requirements and reduction of interest rates by amendments to the Emergency Relief and Construction Act, intensive campaigns for rehabilitation and repair, such as has been done in Philadelphia to give more immediate aid to the unemployed, and a score of recommendations pertaining to local and national emergencies.

Striking out against the dole, through which it was declared that billions of dollars have been spent without resulting in any permanent benefit either to individuals or communities, the congress advocated, in lieu of the "wasteful welfare system," an immediate constructive program. This would embrace "sound and needed public and semi-public improvements, and the adoption of such measures as will hasten the resumption of private construction and industry."

Among the public and semi-public projects are highways and waterways, flood control, housing, sanitation, water works, sewerage and refuse disposal, and public buildings."

Plans Affect 4,000,000

Mr. A. C. Tozzer of New York City, the new president of the Associated General Contractors of America, one of the supporters of the Road Builders' Association, said that while revival efforts will not be limited to road work, he believes that the highway industry will be a potent factor in restoring order, confidence and employment.

Road building, which was described as an industry that directly and indirectly employs 4,000,000 men, was said to be the only institution that can be kept going and returning a profit without having to wait for a market to develop.

Mr. Charles M. Upham, president of the Road Builders' Association, declared that many experts fully believe that road building is capable of pulling the nation out of the economic morass, and will do so if properly supported by governmental agencies.

Britain Studies How To Decrease Persons Needing Direct Aid

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Highly controversial issues in which well informed British authorities of unquestioned devotion to the public service find themselves in opposing camps, are raised by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's recently expressed opinion that while state relief works have in some cases been useful, they have seriously increased debt without making any real impression upon permanent unemployment.

The British Prime Minister is uncompromising in this view. "Public works today," he said at Retford in November, "will not contribute one feather's weight to easing the burden of unemployment." Mr. MacDonald was speaking on this occasion not only for himself but for the National Government.

His attitude is a considered one, adopted upon expert advice after experience of large-scale experiments on public works, for which he was himself responsible during the three years 1929-31, when Labor was in office. He has overwhelming support in Parliament for his view. Those who are committed to it include the Conservative Party as a whole besides important Liberal and Labor groups.

The politicians who have disagreed are very much less numerous. They comprise the not-very-large official Labor opposition besides a limited number of Liberals. This combination holds that, despite the admitted failure which has occurred, the balance of advantage lies in further direct state effort to provide work.

The point in dispute at present is not whether state doles and other

(Continued on Page 9, Column 5)

RETAIL DEALERS URGED TO HOLD HIGH STANDARDS

National Dry Goods Group Discusses Policies at Annual Session

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—Retail dealers have before them today warnings against adopting unwise economies or lowering their standards of service, sounded by speakers at the twenty-second annual convention of the National Retail Dry Good Association yesterday.

Extension of the cash-and-carry plan in popular and low-priced sections of department stores, particularly where easily portable goods were concerned, was foreshadowed by Mr. David Kasanof, a retail counselor.

"Within the past year we have seen proof of the wider acceptance of the cash-and-carry method by the public," Mr. Kasanof continued. "Even in the eligible department stores, it is apparent that the cash-and-carry plan is inapplicable to certain departments whose bulk merchandise does not lend itself to being carried.

"I venture to predict, however, that while the basement seems to be the obvious place to introduce the cash-and-carry method, before long we will see it extended to other popular and low-priced departments, since it is easily applicable to women's apparel, children's apparel, millinery, shoes, hosiery, underwear and other accessories, as well as men's furnishings and even small wares."

Warning management against changing policies hastily, Mr. John Guernsey in charge of the retail census at Washington, D. C., and editorial and research director of Retail Ledger, declared that "economy is one thing and management is another."

"There is a good deal of fiction concerning large buying power advantages of chain organizations," Mr. Guernsey said, "except where the organization can take over the entire output of a manufacturer. The smaller stores have the same advantages of large buying power through the buying agencies here in New York City."

Mr. A. G. Jarvis, of New Haven, Conn., urged merchandise managers to prepare for expansion of their business by developing the good taste of their customers.

"If we will use good taste in buying and selling our $10 dresses it will not be long before the native good taste of the wearers of these dresses is sufficiently improved to appreciate the subtleties of a $16.50, $25, or even a $39 dress," he said.

B. U. Students Rub Their Eyes

Found—a place where dreams come true! At least, one fond imagining of college students seems about to be realized in a new course offered for the next semester at Boston University's college of practical arts and letters—a course with no regular assignments, no required work and no examinations.

But, alas, as usual, a catch lurks in the background for the average Jack Student, or rather Miss Jill Student in this case, as this seminar course on "Personality" is an educational experiment which will be restricted to 16 honor students at the college.

This study is to be conducted by Dr. O. L. Harvey, instructor in secondary education, and will be an informal group consideration of the lives and personalities of eight great Americans, most of whom lived in New York in the 1870s. The purpose, as outlined by Dr. Harvey, is to determine the value of such a course for honor students before introducing it into the general curriculum. If, by the end of the year, the girls show that their judgment of people and the life about them has become more objective, as well as more realistic, the experiment will be considered a success.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain this afternoon and probably tonight; slightly warmer tonight; Friday fair and colder; moderate to fresh south to west winds; minimum temperature tonight near 38.

Maine: Snow, changing to rain this afternoon; rain and warmer tonight; Friday generally fair; warmer in east portion; colder Friday night and in southwest portion Friday afternoon.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain and warmer tonight; Friday generally fair and much colder.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain this afternoon, ending early tonight; warmer tonight; Friday fair and colder.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong southwest and south winds, shifting to westerly tonight, and overcast weather with fair tonight; Friday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	48	48	Montreal ..	14	18
Bismarck	8	14	Nantucket ..	38	40
Boston	36	41	New Orleans.	64	76
Buffalo	50	52	New York ...	42	44
Calgary	6	16	Norfolk, Va..	52	62
Charleston ..	54	72	North Platte.	18	50
Chicago	46	56	Philadelphia.	44	48
Cincinnati ...	58	60	Phoenix,Ariz.	38	52
Denver	36	40	Pittsburgh...	58	60
Eastport, Me.	16	24	Portland, Me.	26	38
Hatteras	56	62	Raleigh	54	66
Honolulu,T.H.	..	76	St. Louis ...	50	62
7 p.m. Jan.18	72	..	St. Paul	20	34
Helena,Mont..	10	16	Salt Lake City	34	34
Huron, S. D..	14	40	San Francisco	44	52
Jacksonville ..	56	72	SantaFe,N.M.	12	28
Kansas City.	42	56	Seattle	34	38
Key West	70	78	Tampa	62	74
Los Angeles .	48	54	Washington .	44	54
Memphis	62	70	Wichita,Kan.	38	60
Miami, Fla. ..	70	76	Williston,N.D.	0	14

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 19.
B—Maximum Jan. 18.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 4:52 p. m., Friday 5:19 a. m.
Height of tides 8.6 feet, 9.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:11 p. m.

ADMIRAL PRATT TO RETIRE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—In formal orders the navy yesterday relieved Admiral William V. Pratt from his duties as chief of naval operations on Feb. 28. He is to retire on that day, but his departure from service just before the Government is turned over to the new Administration stirred some speculation on whether the office, highest naval command, would be filled by President Hoover or would be left open until Franklin D. Roosevelt becomes President four days later.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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ROOSEVELT SEES STIMSON PRIOR TO CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

France and Great Britain. He would facilitate France's return to a legitimate position by accommodating talks.

Reason for Agreement

Agreement at least in broad lines, between President Hoover and Mr. Roosevelt is felt all the more likely because talk of a debt funding commission, previously advocated by President Hoover, is now definitely out. Mention of a "board" to receive debt statements on Mr. Roosevelt's behalf has been made. Nothing so definite is really expected.

Rather, informed opinion anticipates that Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, may inform debtor countries privately that American willingness to hear their cases will continue in the next Administration, and that any representations they care to make now will not have to be repeated after March 4. His action, it is felt, could closely parallel his assurances to leading powers over Far Eastern policy. Mere notification of "no change" would serve to obviate the interregnum and make immediate negotiation possible.

Naturally, no aspects of foreign policy are excluded from the White House interview. Domestic questions were definitely barred in President Hoover's announcement. But it is likely that the talk on foreign problems will follow these lines where information and agreement is most essential. Thus it is that informed observers doubt if the Far East will come in for much study.

Grave as is the situation there, and keenly as the Administration is exercised, it is seen that Mr. Roosevelt's commitment to support the non-recognition policy is ample to cover the present situation. Nothing more could be expected at the present moment.

That the general economic situation—leading naturally to debts as the key log in the jam—will tend to monopolize the conference is shown by the activity of Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, who will be an important member of the White House party. He left last night for New York, to return just before the presidential meeting and it is understood that he will confer with such financial leaders as Mr. S. Parker Gilbert, Mr. Walter W. Stewart, Mr. Owen D. Young, and Mr. George L. Harrison, all of whom have been deeply connected in debts and reparations negotiations for the past decade.

Roosevelt Declares White House Meeting Is Not a Conference

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—President-Elect Roosevelt left here today for Washington, where he will call on President Hoover at the White House tomorrow for an informal talk that is expected to center on urgent foreign problems.

Mr. Roosevelt, in a talk with newspaper men here, objected to having his meeting with the President called a "conference," and declared he did not expect any important developments to follow it. He indicated that the invitation from the President to call came after he had intimated to Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, when the latter was his visitor on Jan. 9, that he would be glad to call on the President if Mr. Hoover wished. Mr. Roosevelt warned reporters against speculating on the subject matter of the White House discussion, asserting that they probably would be 100 per cent wrong.

In quarters close to Mr. Roosevelt, however, it was said that newspaper reports which inferred that he intended to extend his commitment to the Hoover-Stimson Far Eastern policy to the international debts' question were based on sheer speculation. It was added that the President-Elect, while convinced that the war debts issue was a major problem in the way of world economic rehabilitation stands squarely on the position he took on Dec. 22 when he suggested that the President proceed with the selection of his representatives to conduct the preliminary exploration necessary with individual debtor nations and representatives, but "making it clear that none of these representatives is authorized to bind this Government to any ultimate policy."

Observers here see in Mr. Roosevelt's call at the White House tomorrow, therefore, a wish by the President-Elect to correct the impression that he had refused to cooperate with President Hoover on critical issues, without, however, reversing his position of refusing to commit the incoming administration to policies for which it would not be responsible until March 4.

In an informal talk last night at a dinner of Harvard alumni in honor of Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, retiring president of the university, Mr. Roosevelt said the nation had changed and would change in all things, including business life, politics and society.

"That's why I've been called a radical," he said, "because I advocate change."

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Lectures Planned For Unemployed

A series of afternoon lectures, designed especially to interest those now having much enforced leisure, will be held at the Old South Meeting House beginning Monday, Jan. 23, it was announced today. These lectures, known as the coöperative university courses, will be given for 12 weeks and are a continuation of those given last year as one project of the Governor's Committee on Unemployment.

Among the subjects to be studied are advertising, appreciation of art, business law, current events, economic history of the United States, and modern literature. One class a week will be held in each of these at 3 p. m. or at 4:15 p. m. The lectures will be delivered by members of the faculties of educational institutions in Boston and vicinity.

Although these courses are free, registration is necessary in order to obtain tickets required for admittance to classes. Registration began today at 2:30 o'clock at all units of the Boston Public Library system, at Room 217, State House, at Community Service of Boston, Inc., 739 Boylston Street or at Wadsworth House, second floor, Harvard Square, Cambridge.

Boston Relief Fund Nearing $500,000

Contributions to the Boston Emergency Relief Campaign's drive for $5,000,000 reached a total of $431,382 at noon today, it was reported from the campaign's headquarters. This represented an increase of more than $90,000 since yesterday, it was said.

The number of canvassers working on the industry and finance committee has been increased several hundred, it was reported and a great many professional men are volunteering their services and in turn are canvassing other professional men of the city. Many organizations have organized groups to solicit contributions among their own employees, it was found.

In his statement issued yesterday, Gov. Joseph B. Ely, who was out of the city at the time the drive opened, heartily endorsed the campaign. "It is our duty," he declared, "devolving upon all to prevent unnecessary suffering among our fellow citizens." He then urged every citizen of Greater Boston to pause for a moment and consider whether he was doing his share toward helping the needy.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Concert by Chardon String Quartet, auspices Longy School of Music, Brattle Hall, Cambridge, 8.

Leland Powers School Boston Alumni Club: Meeting, speaking program, school theater, 8:15.

Traffic Club of New England: Dinner meeting, address, "Inland Waterways," by Mr. B. E. Dinwell, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 6:30.

Boston City Club: Discussion of "Technocracy," by Prof. Walter Rautenstrauch of Columbia University, preceded by organ recital, auditorium, 14 Somerset Street, 7:15.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street Division): Lecture, "Keeping Up With Economic Conditions," by Mr. Harold F. Williamson, 7. Workshop Guild performance, 8.

Beacon Hill Association: Dinner and annual meeting, address, "Confiscatory Costs of Government in Boston," by Mr. Bentley W. Warren, also other speakers, 3 Joy Street, 7.

Organ recital by Mr. E. Power Biggs, assisted by Miss Colette Lionne and Mr. Walter Macdonald, Christ Church, Cambridge, 8:15.

Music

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—Chardon String Quartet; 8:00.

Alumnae Hall, Wellesley—Casadesus Society of Ancient Instruments, 8:00.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"A Nous la Liberté," film, at 1:00, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40 p. m.

Plymouth—"There's Always Juliet," 8:20.

Peabody Playhouse—"Gold in the Hills," 8:30.

Hollis—Shan-Kar, dancer, 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

D. A. R. State Board: Meeting and luncheon, Hotel Statler, morning.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Stained Glass, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures: "Switzerland, the Beautiful," 11, and "The Story of Coal," 2:30. Stamp Club meeting, 4. Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Cantabrigia Club: Program of modern dance by Norman and Clarice Worth, clubhouse, 2:30.

Women's Auxiliary to M. S. P. C. C.: Bridge party, with lecture on "Bridge," home of Mrs. Herbert E. Prescott, 16 Colliston Road, Brookline, 2.

Boston City Federation: Meeting, followed by institute on "Morale Building in Times of Depression," conducted by Mrs. Robert J. Gilbert, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, 10:30.

Old South Association: Lecture, "The Trial of Aaron Burr," by Mr. Horace H. Morse of Mount Hermon School, Old South Meeting House, corner of Washington and Milk Streets, 4:30.

47 Club of Playwrights: Reception to Miss Violet Heming, appearing in "There's Always Juliet," and speakers from the Stagers, Agassiz House, Radcliffe College, Cambridge, 3:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"A Nous la Liberté," film, at 1:00, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, 9 to 4; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Peruvian Textiles; Early Eighteenth Century Embroidered Coverlets, lent by Miss Mary C. Wheelwright; Eighteenth Century Furniture, lent by Mr. George Alfred Cluett; Khilim Rugs; Prints by Whistler. New accessions.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Charcoal drawings by Mary Neal Richardson. Through Jan. 26.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—"Old Masters and Their Successors." Through Jan. 21.

Casson Galleries, 57 Boylston Street—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking.

Goodman-Walker Galleries, 607 Boylston Street—Water colors and drawings by Karl Knaths. Through Jan. 21.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—119 Hogarth Prints. Through Jan. 31.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings by Stanley Woodward. Through Jan. 28.

Grace Horne Galleries, Stuart at Dartmouth Street—Oils and water colors by Umberto Romano. Through Feb. 4.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor

MOVIE REFORM URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 19—Federal control of the motion picture industry is recommended by the National Reform Association in a resolution adopted at its January meeting here on Monday. The association also voted to retain the Sunday blue laws and indorsed Gov. Gifford Pinchot's stand on blue laws and prohibition in Pennsylvania.

LEHMAN SEEKS FEDERAL LOAN OF $45,000,000

Scheme Designed to Help New York in Care of Unemployed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 19—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman is preparing to apply to the Federal Government for a loan of $45,000,000 to aid the State in its unemployment relief this winter, pressed to this move by the situation's growing exigencies.

The decision was announced following a meeting yesterday with legislative leaders and officials of the State's relief administration to discuss "the ever-growing demands for unemployment relief." The application to the Reconstruction Finance Coöperation would be filed within a very short time, Governor Lehman said. Its form had not yet been decided upon, he added, but he said that there was thorough agreement "on the advisability and, in fact, necessity of this step." The amount specified is the maximum of the corporation's funds allowed to any state.

Governor Lehman, on taking office in January, was inclined to reflect the views of the administration which preceded his, that it was incommensurate with the dignity of the nation's richest state to take what virtually amounted to a "pauper's oath" as the necessary preliminary to the extension of such aid. Now, however, the State may make its application without reflection on its credit, since the aid would be extended not in the form of a loan, it was explained, but as an advance of federal money due in the future to assist state highway construction. This removes constitutional and statutory difficulties which otherwise might have defeated the emergency.

The State's move to claim its share of the $300,000,000 made available in federal loans to the states was spurred by the marked state-wide increase in applications for emergency relief. In New York City alone these have grown from 1000 to 1500 a day, and proportionately elsewhere. Already the State has appropriated $25,000,000 out of current revenues for unemployment relief and raised $30,000,000 more through a bond issue for the purpose, of which the first $15,000,000 has become available.

Even with the additional $15,000,000 still to be appropriated, the Governor said, the temporary relief administration would have funds to keep its work going only until June at best. Without federal funds, therefore, the State would find it necessary to raise more relief funds, in addition to absorbing the current huge deficit in the budget.

CAMBRIDGE TEACHERS TO HELP RELIEF FUND

Voluntary contribution by Cambridge teachers of 10 per cent of their salaries this year to the public welfare fund was voted by the Cambridge School Committee at a meeting last night. The meeting had been called when teachers who had voted a 5 per cent contribution for six months protested the larger amount. The committee held that the contribution is better than a pay reduction.

A motion also was passed requesting the heads of Harvard University, Radcliffe College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Boston University's Sargent School, which are located in Cambridge, to contribute a like amount to the fund. Nearly 50 per cent of the School Department employees and nearly all of those in other city departments had voted to make the voluntary 10 per cent contribution.

WASHINGTON'S VISIT TO BOSTON DESCRIBED

An account of Washington's first visit to Boston in 1756, the route he took, the history of the Cromwell Tavern where he lodged and a sketch of the social life of Boston at the time, was presented by Mr. Walter K. Watkins, director of the Bostonian Society, at the annual meeting of the organization at the Old State House Jan. 17.

Reports of various officers were read and these officers were chosen: Directors, Mr. Charles H. Taylor, Mr. Grenville H. Norcross, Mr. Courtenay Guild, Mr. Fitz-Henry Smith Jr., Mr. William Q. Wales, Mr. Nathaniel T. Kidder. Mr. George Kuhn Clarke, Mr. Walter K. Watkins, and Mr. Thomas G. Frothingham; clerk, Mr. George R. Marvin; and treasurer, Mr. Francis E. Smith.

MASSACHUSETTS HAS 233 AIRPLANES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—There were 233 airplanes in Massachusetts, of which 183 were licensed, on Jan. 1, the Department of Commerce reported today. A total of 543 licensed pilots in the State were reported, of whom 163 held transport licenses, 35 limited commercial licenses and 345 private licenses. The department found 32 gliders in the State.

Vermont had 24 licensed and six unlicensed planes, and one glider. Fifteen Vermont pilots held transport licenses, four had limited commercial licenses and 17 had private flying permits. In New Hampshire 28 licensed and seven unlicensed airplanes, and five gliders were reported. Eighteen transport licenses, 11 limited commercial licenses and 38 private licenses were held in the State.

PHILADELPHIA OPENS RENOVATION EXHIBIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19—Spurred on by additional pledges which brought the total to $7,854,975, the Philadelphia Renovize Campaign yesterday opened a home modernization exposition in the Architects Building here, where a practical demonstration of the metamorphosis of out-of-date buildings into modern apartments may be seen.

The campaign set a goal of $8,000,000 in pledges of work to be done within the next six months, in the effort to stimulate a revival of trade and employment. Asserting that remodeling and renovating can be done at the present time for much less money than ever before, these who are backing the campaign have received the support of large businesses as well as thousands of property owners.

MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN TO TALK OVER RADIO

The Marquis of Lothian, one-time Undersecretary of State for India, will discuss "India's New Constitution" over the WJZ network of the National Broadcasting Company on Friday evening, Jan. 20, at 10 p. m., eastern time. The talk will not be broadcast locally.

Lord Lothian, regarded as one of Britain's most distinguished authorities on India, will speak from New York.

New England Wins Battle for Granite On Federal Work

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—New England's battle to have the new federal court house in New York built of granite instead of limestone was won today with the announcement by the Treasury Department that Stewart & Co. of New York had been awarded the contract for the building. The Stewart bid of $5,996,000 called for an all granite building.

Both the New England and Indiana delegations were heard by Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury yesterday. After Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont and Mr. Sam Squibb, president of the International Granite Cutters' Association, told Mr. Mills that granite not only was a more suitable material for the New York building but would provide 1000 jobs as against only 300 for a limestone structure, Mr. Mills told the New England delegation that he was inclined to favor the granite bid.

The Indiana delegation urged use of limestone in the interests of federal economy.

MUHLENBERG ASKS HAAS TO REMAIN

ALLENTOWN, Penna., Jan. 19 (AP)—Receiving the offer of the president, Dr. John A. W. Haas, to withdraw in compliance with a 70-year-retirement rule, the board of trustees of Muhlenberg College requested that he continue as president "as long as he is able to do so." Dr. Haas has been president of Muhlenberg College for 29 years.

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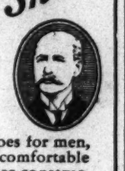
$3.60 Thrift Shoes

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N. B. C. Graham Crackers	pkg. 10c	2 Bunches Best Carrots	10c
1 lb. Jar Leavitt's Peanut Butter	10c	2 Bunches Best Beets	10c
Best Golden Bantam Corn	can 10c	Best String Beans	qt. 10c
Baker's Cocoa	½ lb. 10c	Best Cranberries	lb. 10c
Minute Tapioca	pkg. 10c	3 Bunches Best Radishes	10c
Quaker Oats	2 pkgs. 10c	1 Best White Plume Celery bunch	10c
Best pure Cider Vinegar	bot. 10c	Best Drief Beef, ¼ lb. pkg	10c
2 Large Grape Fruit	10c	½ lb. Best English Bacon	10c

Other Choice Values

Best Turkeys	lb. 20c	Best Native Ducks	lb. 20c
Good Turkeys	lb. 17c	Best Chickens, 3½ lbs	lb. 20c
Best Squabs, about 1 lb	lb. 50c	Best Fowl, 3½ lbs	lb. 20c
Best Guinea Chickens	each 75c	Shredded Wheat	pkg. 10c

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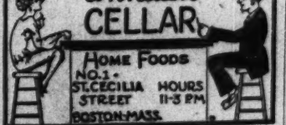

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'RELIEF' PAYS RESEARCH STAFF OF TECHNOCRATS

Work Bureau Discloses 100 Technicians Get $54 a Month

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—Mr. Howard Scott's research staff of 100 unemployed engineers and architects who are gathering data on technocracy is paid from funds of the Emergency Work and Relief Bureau, according to Mr. Raymond W. Houston, assistant director of the bureau.

Mr. Houston disclosed that the bureau, which distributes funds raised by the Gibson Unemployment Relief Committee, is paying $5400 to support the workers on Mr. Scott's staff. Each worker receives $54 a month and is employed on alternate shifts of two or three days each, Mr. Houston said.

The disclosure amazed many persons who had heard Mr. Scott quoted as saying in an address before the Society of Arts and Sciences last Friday that he had received less than $1200 to carry on his work and had received not more than $300 aside from membership dues.

Mr. Scott himself and other leaders of the technocracy group are not paid by the emergency relief fund, Mr. Houston said, but the bureau pays workers engaged in research for him just as it provides men for other projects under the auspices of Columbia University and in other colleges and universities.

Industrialists Asked To Join Technocrats

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP)—A hope that eventually "some of our leading industrialists, bankers and business men" will sit in on conferences at Columbia University to discuss the findings of technocracy is expressed by Mr. Joseph W. Barker, dean of the engineering faculty at Columbia, in a copyrighted article appearing in the February issue of the American Bankers' Association Journal.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia, stated that Professor Barker's article would explain the university's attitude toward the technocracy group, which has an office at Columbia.

Peace Agencies Face Criticism

(Continued from Page 1)

few weeks and Mrs. Charles Shein announced that in Birmingham, near Detroit, Mich., a round table has been arranged at the request of the American Legion and the American Legion Auxiliary in which 60 Legionnaires and auxiliary members are already enrolled.

Calls for Decisive Action

Out of a long experience in peace activities and as honorary chairman of the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is issuing a "trumpet call" to the American people today calling for attack along three fronts and reminding the "silent and submissive friends of peace" of the fall of Jericho at the blowing of trumpets.

Remarking that the World Disarmament Conference appears to be "lost" since nobody knows when and if it will meet again, Mrs. Catt calls upon the American people to demand the balancing of the national budget by the reduction of war costs, to see that expense money is appropriated for the American delegation to the Disarmament Conference, and to shout to the nations of the world to return their delegates to Geneva to consider President Hoover's proposal for a one-third cut in all armaments by every nation in the world.

A tariff truce, a revision of debts, the establishment of a world gold fund and participation in a world finance commission to investigate the possibilities of resuming international lending are the contributions which the United States can make to the forthcoming World Economic Conference, Mr. Lewis L. Lorwin of the Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C., told the delegates this afternoon.

Mr. Lorwin said that the recognition of the inter-relation of these factors is the most encouraging factor in the situation today. He declared that none of the three dominant points of view will meet the present problem, not the deflationists with their plan for scaling down costs and incomes, the moderationists with their removal of trade barriers and resumption of the gold standard, nor the inflationists, who want more money or an extensive program of public works.

A world advisory economic council is needed, said Mr. Lorwin, to make a continuous study of problems and to suggest international action.

Loans to Latin America

Relationships between North and South America have had too much of the business and too little of the spiritual and cultural aspects of living, said Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education, opening a round table discussion this morning in which the other participants were Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. A. H. Woods of Iowa; Mrs. Edgerton Parsons of New York, and Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker of Texas.

The North American investor will undoubtedly lose hundreds of millions of dollars of the money which was poured into Latin America a few years ago, said Dr. Duggan, and the South American is resentful over the burden of debt upon resources of many of these loans engineered by dictators and government leaders.

While the sum of $4,000,000,000 invested in productive enterprises has developed South America, Dr. Duggan asserted that young South Americans are opposed to what they call the control and exploitation of their countries by North Americans, and to the wealth which must leave them in the form of dividends and interest. American corporations and Latin-American governments are cooperating on a better basis than ever before in these productive enterprises, he added, and with Latin-American students coming to the United States in increasing numbers there is promise for much more friendly relationships between the two continents if cultural and spiritual coöperation is increased.

Dr. D. F. Fleming of Vanderbilt University urged the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations, saying that some form of international planning is necessary to progress and the continuance of civilization on its present basis.

NEGRO FOUND GUILTY AS INSURRECTIONIST

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 19 (AP)—The southern crusade of Angelo Herndon, youthful Cincinnati Negro Communist, has been halted by an 18-to-20-year prison sentence for attempting to incite insurrection.

Herndon was convicted here yesterday under a law Georgia passed during the troubled days of the reconstruction that followed the Civil War. Capital punishment was possible under the measure but the jury, deliberating two hours, recommended imprisonment. Attorneys for Herndon, two Atlanta Negroes, said they would file motion for a new trial today.

Suffrage and Outlawry of War Share in Mrs. Catt's Career

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

An open poll to determine the 12 greatest women leaders in the United States during the last 100 years was taken recently by the National Council of Women and the Ladies' Home Journal for the Hall of Fame at the Chicago Century of Progress Exposition. The names placed on this roll of honor in the order of votes received were: Mary Baker Eddy, Jane Addams, Clara Barton, Frances E. Willard, Susan B. Anthony, Helen Keller, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Julia Ward Howe, Carrie Chapman Catt, Amelia Earhart Putnam, Mary Lyon and Mary E. Woolley. This is the fourth of 12 articles on their careers.

When Carrie Chapman Catt was born, in 1859, people were just putting themselves to rights after a period of economic decline. The Civil War came along and another recession followed, and Mrs. Catt looks back now and says, with a sort of gentle wonder, "I never lived among people who knew anything about prosperity until about the year 1912."

Then the World War came, and again in its wake a recession, and you find, in a woman who recalls "about nine prosperous years out of my 74," a woman with a philosophy which would be a very good thing for the world if it were in general use. A philosophy which tends, when people say "the times are . . ." thus and so, to find work to do and to do it, and thus use up a lot of time profitably that might otherwise be devoted to vain imaginings.

Carrie Chapman Catt stands forever in the popular thought as a militant suffragist. Odd; you can talk with her for a long time and think of any quantity of things to suppose her long before it occurs to you to think of her as "militant" anything. At any rate, it must be supposed that the appellation "militant" has attached itself to her in its nicest meaning. Vigorous, diligent, earnest, zestful. Militant, so long as it does not bring in an unhappy picture of an intolerant person, careering about on a mission without regard to the rights of anyone standing in the way.

Analyst of War's Causes

Mrs. Catt is a picture now; a picture of a woman who has lived fully, seen her best hopes realized, seen the world on the way to realize others which ran them a close second. Seen men and women become more understanding of the verities of living, better able to practice them.

Her abundant interest in the Committee on the Cause and Cure of War is based on a single, simple concept. That war, as one of the lower and least intelligent activities of mankind, from the dawn of time, needs to be understood in order that a taste or even a willingness to engage in it may be healed.

"It takes a hundred years to change the public mind on a great question," Mrs. Catt believes. Thus it will be given few of us to see a change of idea inaugurated and carried to a successful conclusion in our time, and it becomes all the more a privilege to concentrate energy in the time we have.

Education for Peace

It was inevitable that Mrs. Catt be included in the list of women leaders. When she and Mary Garrett Hay cast their ballots in November, 1920, they stood for the successful fruition of a great idea before all the world.

As greatness goes, so simplicity goes. Today in New Rochelle, N. Y., Mrs. Catt lives in a comfortable, white house, surrounded by books and flowers and the bright and comfortable material residue of a happy and serviceable career. She has one special library of books on war, and they have furnished her with the reason for incessant labors to end war between nations, as a means of settling dispute.

Such a job is a job of education. When people in general learn what poor business war is, war will be no more. It requires patience, to teach people such facts. And perhaps the one sentence that could accurately sum up Mrs. Catt's career and the things she has successfully done would be, "She is a patient woman."

NEW ENGLAND WETS FILE COSTS OF $25,430

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—Reports of receipts and expenditures for 1932 were filed with the Clerk of the House yesterday by three New England divisions of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

The Rhode Island association reported receipts of $6183 and expenditures of $6102. The Connecticut division reported receipts of $11,126 and expenditures of $11,046. The Massachusetts division, under the name of the Constitutional Liberty League, reported receipts of $8389 and expenditures of $8282.

Flush-Time Labor Fund Seen Needed To Help Lean Days

Unemployment insurance is the only sure way out of a condition such as the world is experiencing today, Mr. Henry S. Dennison, president of the Dennison Manufacturing Company of Framingham, said in an address before the Boston League of Women Voters at a luncheon at the Twentieth Century Club today. Although insurance against unemployment could not be enacted in time to be of any aid to present difficulties, it can become an agent of protection for the jobless in the future, the speaker declared.

Mr. Dennison and Mr. James T. Moriarty, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, who also spoke in favor of unemployment insurance, are both members of the Commission on the Stabilization of Employment. A bill seeking enactment of a code of unemployment insurance has been prepared for submission to the Legislature shortly.

Both speakers emphasized the need for a reserve fund, which must be laid away in good times to take care of those unfortunates who may lose their positions in bad times. Whether it be called "unemployment insurance" or by some other name, the fact remains that some kind of a plan must be worked out so that there will be no recurrence of the relief situation that exists today, they pointed out.

Prof. R. S. Meriam of Harvard University spoke briefly against the unemployment insurance proposals. The meeting was in charge of Mrs. Marion A. Cheek, chairman of the Committee on Women in Industry, under whose auspices the luncheon was given. Mrs. Robert L. DeNormandie is president of the league.

Council to Aid Congress Urged

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 19—In order to give economic forces the ascendency over political factors in planning national policies, a national economic planning council to serve in an advisory capacity to Congress was urged today before the joint meeting of the National League of Commission Merchants, Western Fruit Jobbers' Association and American Fruit and Vegetable Shippers' Association by the Joint Legislative Committee.

The plan, which originated in the National League of Commission Merchants, was based on the suggestion of Dr. L. D. Coffman, president of Minnesota University, who said he was quite sure the college and university leaders of America would be willing to join in any movement involving the dispassionate consideration of policies of government or economic programs.

The American Fruit and Vegetable Shippers' Association, in its own meeting, adopted a report disapproving the domestic allotment plan and holding that the bills on this subject were "in the nature of a dole." In connection with this issue the report urged that Congress "quit experimenting with the agricultural situation," and that "agriculture generally would soon find a way out."

LOBSTER FISHING IMPROVES

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 19 (AP)—The winter lobster fishery of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick yielded a landed value of $195,872 to the fishermen during December, according to the monthly report of the eastern fisheries division. The marketed value, including the exchange premium, is estimated at more than $300,000. The fishermen were favored by fine weather, with the result there was an increase of 254,000 pounds in the catch and $17,607 in the landed value.

FILIPINO ACT OPPONENTS SEE SAFE MAJORITY

Island Opposition Said to Control 60 Out of 90 Votes

MANILA, P. I., Jan. 19 (AP)—With its foes claiming that a majority of the insular legislators are ready to reject the Philippine Independence Act, Mr. Manuel Quezon, President of the Senate, said he was ready for the lawmakers to assume the responsibility without submitting the measure to a vote of the people.

The act provides that it may be accepted or rejected by a convention called specifically for that purpose.

"I do not know what opinion is held by the Legislature," the veteran leader said, "or whether the members are disposed to act on the bill. If they are not and believe it should be submitted to the people, I have no objection."

He said that Governor-General Theodore Roosevelt Jr. has received official notice and an official copy of the act, with only formal transmittal needed to empower the Legislature to act.

Mr. Quezon previously indicated, however, that he did not plan to precipitate any action on the act which he has opposed. He is scheduled to sail March 11 for Washington, D. C., to confer with the independence mission, which advocated the bill.

Opponents of the act claim that 60 of the 96 members of the insular house have signed a resolution ratifying opposition to the proposed form of independence, and thus far only six have refused to sign. Mr. Quezon previously claimed overwhelming opposition to the present act.

Mr. Jose Clarin, dean of the Senate, attacked the terms of the act in a speech from the floor.

"I fear the tragic scenes of Santo Domingo, Haiti and Nicaragua will be repeated," he said.

Mr. Clarin expressed fear that any disturbance among the unruly Moros of the southern islands would be made an excuse for intervention.

"In not informing Congress of the real sentiment that prevails in the Legislature, which also represents that of the people," the veteran senator said, "the mission has converted itself into a dictator of the fate of the Philippines."

He said the emotions of the Filipinos are mixed. While they are happy because the action of Congress has "proved that the American people have renounced all imperialistic intents toward the Philippines and recognized the right of the Filipinos to take part in the concert of independent nations," he said the act is unsatisfactory.

Mr. Clarin said the high commissioner would be arbiter of the affairs of the islands, and declared limitations on free imports are unfair because the Filipinos are not given commensurate rights.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Alice Smith, Greystone, R. I.
Mrs. James Meehan, Lansdowne, Penna.
Mrs. Lewis Ramsden, Johnston, R. I.
Mrs. John Cunliffe, Greystone, R. I.
John Cunliffe, Greystone, R. I.
Mrs. Alice Knott, Graniteville, R. I.
Mrs. Polly Sowden, Greystone, R. I.
George Smith, Greystone, R. I.
Mrs. W. P. Hammatt, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Charles A. Root, Plymouth, Mich.
Mrs. Emilie Wellbrock, Glendale, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Kathryn Pulitzer, Glendale, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Mathilda G. Lloyd, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Mrs. Winnie H. Dewey, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Mrs. Selina Reynolds, Norton, Mass.
Mabel Griffin, Saffron, Walden, Eng.
Conrad Spoehr, Danville, Ill.
Clara F. Bell, Winthrop, Mass.
Miss Mary R. Hixson, Brockton, Mass.
Mrs. Harry C. Hawthorne, Brockton, Mass.
Mrs. Mary E. Whitfield, Hialeah, Fla.
Mrs. Olive Olsen, New York, N. Y.

Multiple Levies Held Cause of Taxation 'Chaos'

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 — Encroachment of federal and state governments into each other's respective tax fields was found to be a major element in a condition of "chaos" prevailing in the American tax situation by the House Committee on double taxation in a preliminary report filed here over the week-end.

The committee, headed by Representative Fred M. Vinson (D.) of Kentucky, reported at least 326 instances of double taxation where federal and state governments were both deriving revenue from the same source. Both were guilty of invading fields previously occupied exclusively by the other, it was shown.

Several instances of even quadruple taxation were reported by the investigators. This was true in the case of gasoline, which was found to bear four taxes in several sections of the country. The motorist paid a tax to the federal, state, county and municipal governments in buying his motor fuel.

As a result of these preliminary inquiries the committee reached the conclusion that state and national taxes should be "rationalized and stabilized, or in the language of President-Elect Roosevelt on the subject in which he has manifested much interest, 'synchronized.'" Copies of the report will be submitted to all state and local tax officials and hearings will be held to seek remedies.

One of the findings significant in view of recent Democratic leanings toward income tax increase was that in some instances federal and state income taxes are computed and levied in such fashion as to amount to a 75 per cent tax on incomes over $1,000,000.

CHILE AND PERU TRADE

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 19 (By U. P.)—Increased trade between Chile and Peru is contemplated in a projected commercial treaty under negotiation by the Santiago and Lima Governments, it was learned Jan. 16. The proposed treaty will offer special advantages in Chile for Peruvian sugar and rice. Chilean wheat and wood products will be admitted by Peru under advantageous tariff rates. The agreement also stipulates a one-year extension of permission for Chilean merchant vessels to engage in Peruvian coastwise trade.

Increased Credit And Higher Wages Urged by Filene

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 19—Greater buying power for the masses, attained through higher wages and increased credit, was the formula for business recovery given the Chicago Association of Commerce yesterday by Mr. Edward A Filene, Boston merchant.

Far from subscribing to the belief that the world would have to spend the coming years making up for the high living of the years just behind, Mr. Filene held that it would have to keep on consuming more and more if the economic machine was to work properly.

On the one hand, he urged, wages and salaries must be pushed higher and higher, declaring that this was even of more vital interest to the employer than to the wage earners themselves. It would be a mistake, he declared, "for business men to assume that wages are ever high enough, if better methods of doing business can make them higher."

On the other hand, he urged that the "best ally which progressive American business could have in the present emergency would be a great movement of the American masses themselves in the direction of a sound, constructive and successful use of credit." Such a movement has been started with the development of the credit union, Mr. Filene said, urging a close study of this plan as an aid to recovery.

What Thrift Week Means to YOU!

The whole idea of Thrift Week is to point out the best steps to Financial Safety, Happiness and Success.

Two of the ten points sponsored and advanced by the National Thrift Committee in their special Money Management Plan are:

Have a Savings Account. Make and Use a Budget.

See how Central Savings makes Thrift *easier!* $1 starts an account—and our Family Budget and Expense Book is FREE!

Yes, *every* week is Thrift Week HERE!

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The Tastiest Ocean Treat from Gloucester
plump, tender, juicy
SALT MACKEREL FILLETS

I guarantee them to please you!

Sent on Approval

TASTE THEM AT MY EXPENSE

You'll never know how delicious fish can be until you serve some of my mackerel fillets, prepared the Down East way. It will be the rarest treat you've known in months. Take one of my plump, meaty, fall-caught mackerel fillets. Freshen it. Broil it in its own juices to a tempting brown, until the rich tender meat falls apart at the touch of your fork. Serve piping hot. Your mouth will water at its appetizing aroma. You'll smack your lips over its wonderful flavor.

What Makes My Mackerel Fillets So Good

But you must get the right kind of mackerel fillets—the pick of the new fall catch is what you want—to get this real food joy. That's the secret of the tempting goodness of my mackerel fillets. I send you the choicest fillets that are carefully sliced from the fat, tender sides of the new fall-caught mackerel. Practically boneless, no waste parts whatever, these mackerel fillets are so plump and full bodied that they just flake into juicy mouthfuls.

Send No Money Now—
unless you wish to

Just send the coupon below, or write me a letter, and I'll ship you a pail of 18 small size tenderloin mackerel fillets—each fillet enough for an individual serving. My fillets come to you all cleaned—no heads—no tails—no large body bones—no waste whatever—just meaty fillets packed in new brine in a wax-lined wooden pail. Taste one—broiled the Down East way. If not satisfied it's the finest mackerel you ever tasted, return the balance at my expense. Otherwise, send me only $2 within 10 days. 200,000 families get their seafood from me this "prove-it-yourself" way. I've been doing business this way for 47 years and I must say that this is the lowest price for this size pail of mackerel fillets I've ever offered. Send your coupon today for this real Gloucester treat.

18 Mackerel Fillets Only $2.00 Delivered FREE! (East of Utah)

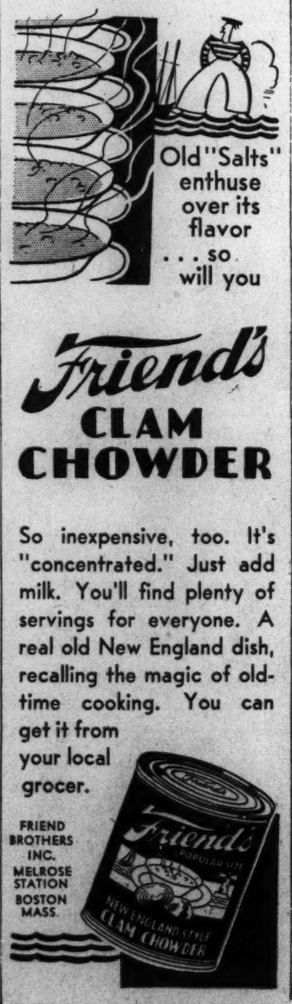
Frank E. Davis, The Gloucester Fisherman
101 Central Wharf, Gloucester, Mass.

Mr. Frank E. Davis, the Gloucester Fisherman
101 Central Wharf, Gloucester, Mass.

My dear Mr. Davis: Please send me, all charges prepaid (east of Utah), a pail containing 18 fat fall-caught mackerel fillets, clear fish, no heads, tails, or waste parts, and practically boneless. If, after trying a fillet, I am not entirely satisfied, I will return the rest at your expense and will owe you nothing. Otherwise, I'll send you $2.00 within 10 days.*

Name .....
Address .....
City ..... State .....
Bank or other reference .....

*If you wish to send check for full amount now, I'll include with your mackerel a copy of my 32c beautifully illustrated cook book containing 136 delightful recipes. Your money will be instantly refunded if you are not pleased in every way.



Friend's CLAM CHOWDER

So inexpensive, too. It's "concentrated." Just add milk. You'll find plenty of servings for everyone. A real old New England dish, recalling the magic of old-time cooking. You can get it from your local grocer.

FRIEND BROTHERS INC.
MELROSE STATION
BOSTON MASS.

I'M CRAZY ABOUT MY NEW WASHER—BUT I WISH I COULD GET MY CLOTHES WHITER. SOMETHING MUST BE WRONG
I HAVE THE SAME KIND OF WASHER—MINE'S O.K.
YOUR CLOTHES ARE ALWAYS SO WHITE! HOW DO YOU DO IT?
I KNOW I COULDN'T DO IT WITH SUDS AS FLAT AS THESE. I USE RINSO—ITS SUDS ARE RICH AND CREAMY

NEXT WASHDAY

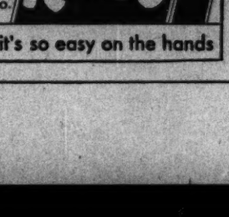
I IMAGINE SOAP MAKING SUCH A DIFFERENCE! I'M THROUGH IN HALF THE TIME, AND MY WASH IS WHITE AS SNOW. RINSO'S SO EASY ON THE HANDS, TOO

So economical—TRY IT in tub, washer, dishpan

YOU'LL say its economical, too, when you see how long one big box of Rinso lasts. That's because you only have to use a little Rinso to get a lot of the thickest, liveliest suds you ever saw . . . in *any kind of water.*

Rinso is equally good in tub or washer. Dirt loosens and floats right off in its creamy, *cleansing* suds. You don't have to scrub or boil the wash. Rinso does a complete job—*just by soaking.* This saves the clothes from being scrubbed threadbare; saves your hands from getting red and washworn, too. Rinso's active suds speed up dishwashing—make *all cleaning* easier. Try Rinso in your tub or washer—and dishpan. Get the BIG box.

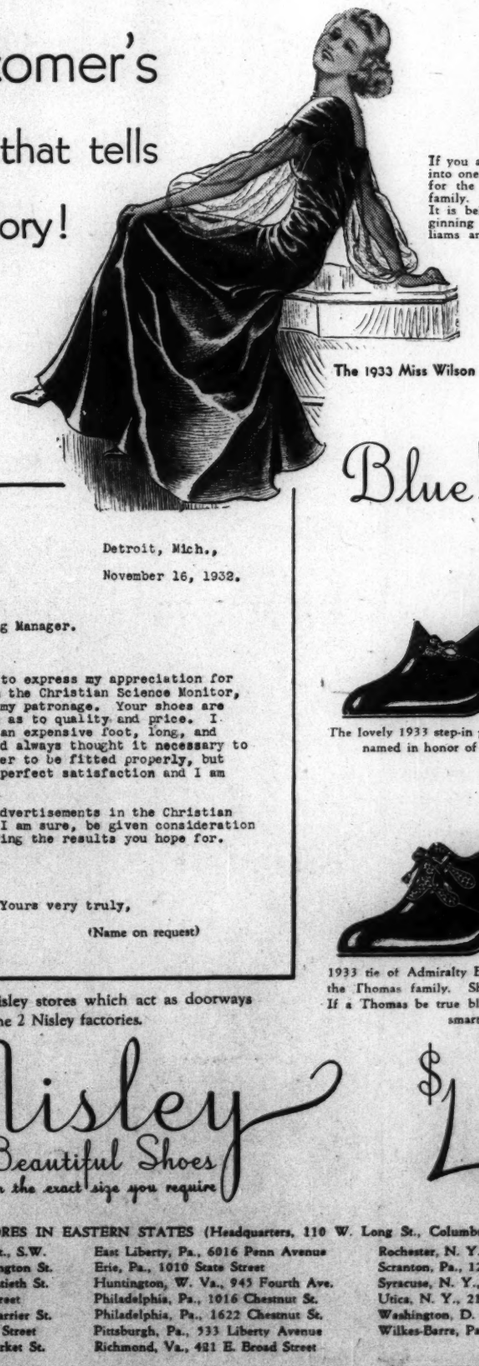
A PRODUCT OF LEVER BROS. CO.



Millions use Rinso—it's so easy on the hands

Judge Nisley shoes by quality—not by price!

A Customer's Letter that tells its own story!



If you are a Wilson just step into one of our stores and ask for the short history of this family. Free for the asking. It is believed that in the beginning this name was Williams and signified "the son of William."

The 1933 Miss Wilson

Detroit, Mich.,
November 16, 1932.

The Nisley Company,
110 W. Long St.,
Columbus, Ohio.

ATTENTION: Advertising Manager.

Dear Sir: -

I wish to express my appreciation for your advertisements in the Christian Science Monitor, and can assure you of my patronage. Your shoes are very satisfactory both as to quality and price. I have what is known as an expensive foot, long, and triple A width, and had always thought it necessary to pay a big price in order to be fitted properly, but your shoes are giving perfect satisfaction and I am well pleased.

Your advertisements in the Christian Science Monitor will, I am sure, be given consideration by its readers, and bring the results you hope for.

Yours very truly,

(Name on request)

Blue! first of Spring Presentations.

The lovely 1933 step-in pump of Admiralty Blue named in honor of the Taylor family.

1933 tie of Admiralty Blue named in honor of the Thomas family. Should we therefore say: If a Thomas be true blue she would wear this smart tie.

Presented in 63 Nisley stores which act as doorways to the 2 Nisley factories.

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Charlotte, N. C., 211 Tryon Street
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Philadelphia, Pa., 1622 Chestnut St.
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Scranton, Pa., 124 N. Washington Ave.
Syracuse, N. Y., 432 S. Salina Street
Utica, N. Y., 210 Genesee Street
Washington, D. C., 1339 F St., N.W.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 83 S. Main Street

TREATY ISSUES OF CARIBBEAN AWAIT REVIEW

(Continued from Page 1)

der whether similar methods of collection might not be attempted in the South.

B—Imperialistic misgivings extend to Central America, too. There the question arises, will the United States refuse recognition to governments coming into power through revolution? In 1923 Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica and Nicaragua signed a pact that only such governments as came into office through regularly constituted elections should be accorded recognition. The United States agreed to the provisions of the treaty, but was not one of the signatories. Some time during 1933 the treaty expires. Already two republics, Costa Rica and El Salvador, have renounced it. Should the treaty be dropped altogether Latin America would like to know if the United States will continue to force its present policy as to the recognition of presidents. Without such recognition the Central American nations would have difficulty raising, in the United States, the large sums of money needed from time to time. The United States would hardly favor the investment of American money in a nation with which it could not treat diplomatically.

Treaty Problem in Panama

C—In Panama, a treaty problem of a different nature requires solution. Panama asks that the United States help dispel vexatious issues surrounding a treaty made in 1903 wherein the American Government received from Panama certain rights to construct what is now the Panama Canal. These rights included territory once owned by Colombia. Panama revolted the latter part of 1903, was recognized by the United States on Nov. 6 of that year, and on Feb. 25, 1904, the Canal Treaty was ratified by President Roosevelt.

In 1922 the United States awarded Colombia $25,000,000. In the treaty of 1903, United States commissaries, established within the Canal Zone, were permitted to sell only to canal employees. Panama now declares that commissary goods are being sold to other than employees, thus interfering with local merchants. The incoming Roosevelt Administration will be asked to adjust matters satisfactory to all concerned.

A more complete story on the Panama Treaty, the Central American nonrecognition pact, and the Cuban situation will be written later.

Conditions in Haiti

In 1915, Haiti's finances were in a bad way; also law and order. The United States agreed to help in a readjustment. A treaty was drawn up. It was agreed that a loan was necessary to wipe out interest payments in arrears, and to settle many claims through an efficient correction and application of the revenue from customs receipts.

The treaty was written to run 10 years and to be extended if for specific reasons presented either by the Haitian or the American Governments the purpose of the pact had not been accomplished. Work got under way with results so satisfactory that during 1917 Haiti asked that the agreement be extended for the possible flotation of a loan. The United States agreed and 1936 was set as the new date of expiration.

Two years later the issuance of a $40,000,000 loan was taken under consideration and a protocol was signed by the United States and Haitian Governments providing for a commission to pass upon all primary claims against the republic. Two more years passed and in 1922 the loan was floated while the United States virtually took over the control of Haiti's finances.

Previous to that date the often tactless and arbitrary methods pursued by military officials sent to Haiti by the United States Government (in other words, the marines) had occasioned needless confusion and aroused much bitter feeling. But after 1922 friction, to a considerable extent, was lessened through the appointment, by the President of the United States, of a High Commissioner to supervise and coördinate the work of native and American officials in their highly important tasks. Order, where necessary, was established and American marines were withdrawn from interior points. Time passed, conditions improved, law and order became the practice, and, finally, Haiti, satisfied that it could "go it alone," asked that American officials be withdrawn and the supervision of customs receipts be turned over to Haitians.

Report of Hoover Board

On Feb. 7, 1930, President Hoover, in reply to this request, appointed a commission to study and review the Haitian situation. About one month and a half later the commission recommended to the President, among many proposals, the following:

1. That a policy be adopted for the rapid Haitianization of the services now performed by American experts and marines.
2. That the marines be withdrawn in accordance with arrangements to be agreed upon by the two Governments.
3. That the United States limit its intervention in Haitian affairs to activities connected with the collections of customs.
4—That the Haitian Government employ one American adviser in each administrative department of the Government to perform such work as the respective Cabinet Minister might delegate to him, these men to give expert advice and assistance similar to that given by American officers in China, Siam and Nicaragua, for naval questions in Brazil and for educational questions in Peru.

Validity of Treaty Questioned

Apparently, the report displeased the Haitians, for a few months later the Minister of Foreign Affairs informed the American Government that the validity of the 1917 act which extended the treaty to include contemplation of the $40,000,000 loan was questioned by the Haitian Legislature.

Promptly, the American Secretary of State referred the Haitian Minister to a vote passed by the Haitian Legislature of 1919 ratifying the 1917 act which was adopted in a new constitution of 1918 and provided the necessary steps for consideration of the $40,000,000 bond issue towards which the American Government is now endeavoring to collect monies for interest and sinking fund payments, and final payment of the entire loan when it comes due, around 1950.

Haiti was obdurate. The American Secretary of State's reply did not meet with hearty response. However, on Sept. 2, 1932, about two years later, a Treaty of Friendship was drawn up and which stated:

1. That American officers serving in the Haitian National Guard would be replaced by Haitian officers, and that by the end of 1934 the Guard would be commanded wholly by Haitians.
2. That until the retirement of the $40,000,000 bonds, a fiscal representative and a deputy fiscal representative, appointed by the President of Haiti, upon the nomination of the President of the United States, would continue as agreed upon in 1922.
3. That until the complete amortization of the $40,000,000 bond issue the Haitian Government would undertake to balance its budget annually, and would not authorize appropriations in excess of budgetary items unless unobligated funds were available.

Issues Await Adjustment

Once more Haiti objected, the Haitian Legislature saw things from a different angle and refused to bind the Government to such terms, a series of notes followed between the United States and Haiti, and today matters are no nearer adjustment than they were at the end of 1932.

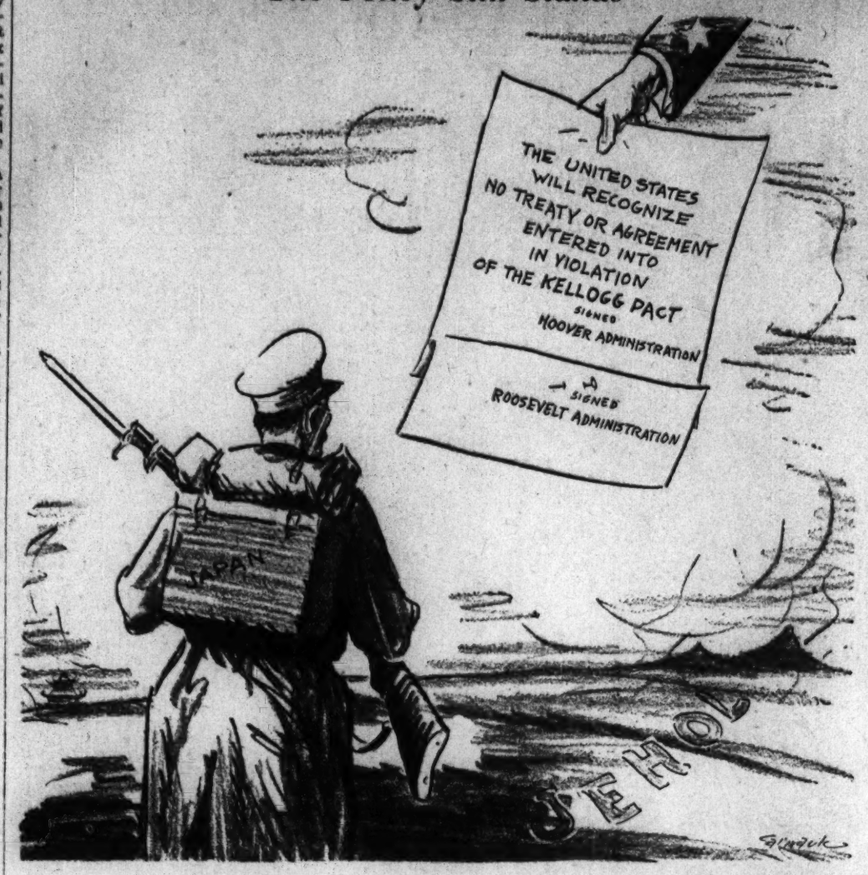
Perhaps the end is just around the corner, for to President Roosevelt and his Democratic colleagues the writing of the next chapter of this Haitian episode is left. Three courses with certain ramifications are open:

A—The withdrawal of the marines, and all Americans employed in any official or advisory capacity where their presence is based on force.

B—The continued occupation of Haiti until at least 1934, under assumption that America's policy is a sound one, and that the marines will come out of the island at that time.

C—The continued occupation of Haiti until the $40,000,000 bond issue is fully paid.

The Policy Still Stands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Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets; talk.
5:15 Einar Hansen, violinist.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, Booth Tarkington Sketch.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Robison's Buckaroos.
7:30 "Jack and Jane"; skit.
7:45 "Laws That Safeguard Society."
8:00 NBC, "Captain Diamond"; sketch.
8:30 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:45 NBC, "Thurston, the Magician."
9:00 NBC, Death Valley Days sketch.
9:30 "Music Album"; orchestra.
10:00 Local dramatic program.
10:30 News; local dance music.
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, "What Denmark Is Doing to Rehabilitate Itself," Consul-General; concert orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Sam Robbins's Bermudians.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Piano duo.
5:15 "The Original Teddy Bears."
5:30 Talk, "Advice on Dogs."
5:45 NBC, "Seketary Hawkins"; sketch.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 Merchants' Thrift Program; talk.
7:05 NBC, Jane Froman and Her Band.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, National Economy League Program.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra; Victor Moore; Geoffrey Kerr and June Walker; Lois Bennett; Milton Berle.
9:00 NBC, "Captain Henry's Maxwell House Show Boat"; Wilbur Evans.
10:00 NBC, "Baron Munchausen"; Cliff Hall; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Leo Reisman's Brunswick Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Ben Alley; orchestra.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 The Novelty Four.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Xylophone."
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers."
7:30 Knickerbocker Quartet.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, Jack Benny; soloists; Weems Orchestra.
8:30 New England Orchestra; soloist.
8:45 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Newsboy.
9:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Pontiac Revue; comedy team; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Five Star Theater: Aborn Light Opera Company presents "The Prince of Pilsen."
10:30 Bruins-Toronto report. Frank Ryan.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital.
11:30-1:00 Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Dance music.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, "Cowboy Tom and Indian Chief."
6:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
6:15 CBS dance music.
6:30 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 CBS, Keller, Sargent and Ross.
7:45 Leo Reisman's Orchestra.
8:00 "The Gossipers."
8:15 Local dance music.
8:30 CBS, Vincent Sorey's Orchestra.
8:45 Talk, "Dangers of Communism."
9:00 Organ recital.
9:15 Serial mystery sketch.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 Le Paradis Band.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, Charles Carlile; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:20 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:45 p. m.—Musical program.
1:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Recorded program.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Same as WBZ.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—NBC dance music.
2:00 p. m.—Musical and studio.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:30 p. m.—The Dance Parade.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:15 p. m.—Studio concert music.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—Army Band Concert.

End to Sessions Of 'Lame Ducks' Gets Approval

Abolition of the so-called "lame duck" sessions of Congress was approved yesterday by the Massachusetts Senate in resolutions ratifying the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution which would fix the commencement of the terms of President, Vice-President and members of Congress for January instead of March as at present. Concurrent action by the House must follow along with the signature of the Governor before the resolution can be forwarded to the Secretary of State in Washington.

In the House, a proposed substitute for an adverse committee report on the bill to have the state income tax increased or decreased with the fluctuations of property taxes was turned down. An adverse committee report was accepted on the measure aiming to increase penalties for violations of labor laws.

The committee on municipal finance voted to report bills authorizing cities and towns to borrow funds to an amount represented by their holdings in tax titles and extending throughout the year provisions of the temporary law authorizing municipalities to extend for six months any loan issued in anticipation of revenues.

Proposals to abolish the state board of tax appeals, sponsored by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, were heard before the committee on state administration.

Radio Equipment For Byrd Tested

Radio equipment to be used by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's second antarctic expedition, scheduled for September, is being tested in the laboratories of the Harvard School of Geography. Work is being done by Mr. T. S. McCaleb, instructor in field communication, to furnish the expedition with specifications for all radio transmitting and receiving equipment to be used in Little America. Portable sets for use on dog sleds will be built in the Harvard laboratories.

Radio spectrum tests to determine the optimum frequency for polar communication are also being made, in order that a license may be reserved for a suitable wavelength for Harvard's station, WIDMW. This will be the only station officially in communication with Admiral Byrd on his trip to the south pole, although numerous amateurs doubtless will pick up his messages. The antenna system is to be altered so as to direct impulses south instead of radiating them in all directions.

All equipment is expected to be much lighter than on the previous expedition despite the fact that all the important improvements in radio telegraphy discovered since the previous trip will be incorporated in the new sets. Five complete transmitting and receiving sets will be taken by the party, one for the "Bear," Byrd's ship, one for the base at Little America, one for the airplane to be used in flights over the pole, and two portable sets for dog sleds to be used by land exploration parties.

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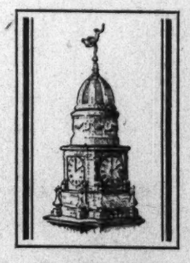
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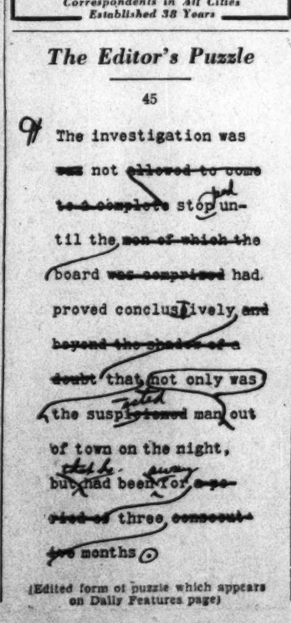
The investigation was ~~not allowed to come to a complete~~ stopped until the ~~men of which the~~ board ~~was composed~~ had proved conclusively ~~and beyond the shadow of a doubt~~ that not only was ~~the suspicioned~~ related man out of town on the night, but ~~had been for a period of~~ ~~that he~~ away three ~~consecutive~~ months.
(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

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THE HOME FORUM

An Old Lamp-Lighter

THE wind blew round the corner of the Palace, with no more respect for the royal building than it showed for the broken-down barns in the country. It was an ill-mannered wind, thinking more of taking hats off other people's heads than of raising its own. It stripped the leaves from the royal trees, and nearly upset the sentinel on duty outside the gates by entangling his legs in a torn piece of newspaper. The sentinel kicked the newspaper away with as much dignity as he could command, keeping his eyes averted from the spot where it lay shivering on the pavement before him, until the wind, coming to his rescue, picked it up and slapped it against the post of an old lamp that stood on the curb, where it hung for a couple of seconds before dropping down into the gutter.

It was at that moment that the post revealed its weather-worn secret. As the paper fell away, the old marks stood out in a ray of light; and there, quite clearly, were revealed the crown and monogram of George IV.

"Lookin' at the lamp, are you?" said a voice at my elbow.

I turned. He was one of the hundreds of little old men who blow about London with the wind, catch in doorways, slip round corners, and seem to live nowhere. Fearing that I might have to listen to a flow of words which, in all probability, would amount to nothing, I was about to move on when something in his expression stopped me.

"Yes," I replied, "I never noticed the marks before."

"Didn't you, now?" said the little man eagerly. "You'll find 'em on all the lamps along this pavement, and in the Mall, and round the Guards' Parade. The big lamp in the middle of Waterloo Place is a William, and the old lamps at Hyde Park Corner date back to 1827; but the ones round St. James's Palace here, is old Georges."

I looked at him wonderingly. "You seem to have made a study of lamps," I observed.

"I lit 'em for close on thirty years," he said with dignity. "Gave it up to go abroad; but I keeps in touch with 'em still."

The wind drove us toward the Mall. "Tell me about them," I said.

He spoke in jerks, after the custom of Cockneys, as if the intelligence were too valuable to impart without adequate punctuation.

"Time was," he said, realizing that he had found a good listener, "when there was no lamps. The streets was lit by the moon; but the moon's lamplighter must have bin a lazy sort of a chap, I reckon. And, when he didn't go on his rounds, the streets was left in darkness. So they set about fixing tallow candles into lamps on their walls and trying to manage that way. But candlelight is a poor business, and some folks suggested using oil instead. Then the fun began! People lost their heads, same as they always do when something new comes along—said, if oil was encouraged, who knowed what fresh arts and devices it would lead to! Some argued one thing and some argued t'other, but in the end the oils had it, and oil lamps was set up—dim sort of things, you know, but better'n candles. Then come a Yorkshire chap—Clayton they called him—who distilled coal in a retort, filled a bladder, pricked a hole in it with a pin, and started a fire by putting it near a lighted candle. That's how gas was discovered, you see."

I nodded.

"Well, after that they tried out a gas lamp or two in London—that would be about 1800—but trouble began same as it had done with oil; why, they even had preachers getting up in their pulpits calling it profane, and saying how something had been wrote hundreds of years before, ordering householders to hang a candle lantern outside their doors during the winter months forever. If you asks me, I should say as them preachers was hand in glove with the Company of Tallow Chandlers!"

He looked at me sideways for approval, and I nodded my head in a knowing way.

"Well, they did all they could to stop gas, but what was the use? You can't stop the tide from comin' in. So the gas folk held a large meeting at the Crown & Anchor in the Strand, and passed a resolution for eighty thousand pounds to be used for lighting a street in Westminster. There you are. You see—they tumbled to it in the end, but why they couldn't 'ave tumbled to it at the first beats me. Well, it come in with a bang after that, and on King George III's birthday the wall between Pall Mall and this park here was all lit up to make a show. But they still 'ad to 'ave their joke, and some folks wanted to know if St. Paul's dome was going to be used for a gasometer! They're a queer lot—slow, you know."

The gray-blue sheet of evening was being drawn across the park, and the reflected lights of the city spread the sky with a red glow. As we reached Admiralty Arch, the little man stopped suddenly. Before us the illuminated signs jazzed over the buildings of the square, shooting their colored lights in an endless parade of advertisements.

"What do you think of this?" I asked.

He shivered as if the wind might quite easily blow him out.

"If I 'ad my way," he said impressively, "I'd have the whole lot down this very night. It's naught but a pantomime. And wot right has folk meddlin' with things as they don't understand? Candles is candles, oil is oil, and gas is gas—but what's electricity, I asks you?"

He lifted the peak of his cap; and, bidding me good evening, turned his back on the square, and retraced his steps toward the palace, a thin, black little figure, as like an old lamp post, in his long coat, as he could well be.

"What's electricity?" I echoed. Finding a sheltered corner, I stood there for a long time watching the signs of the times. D. A. L.

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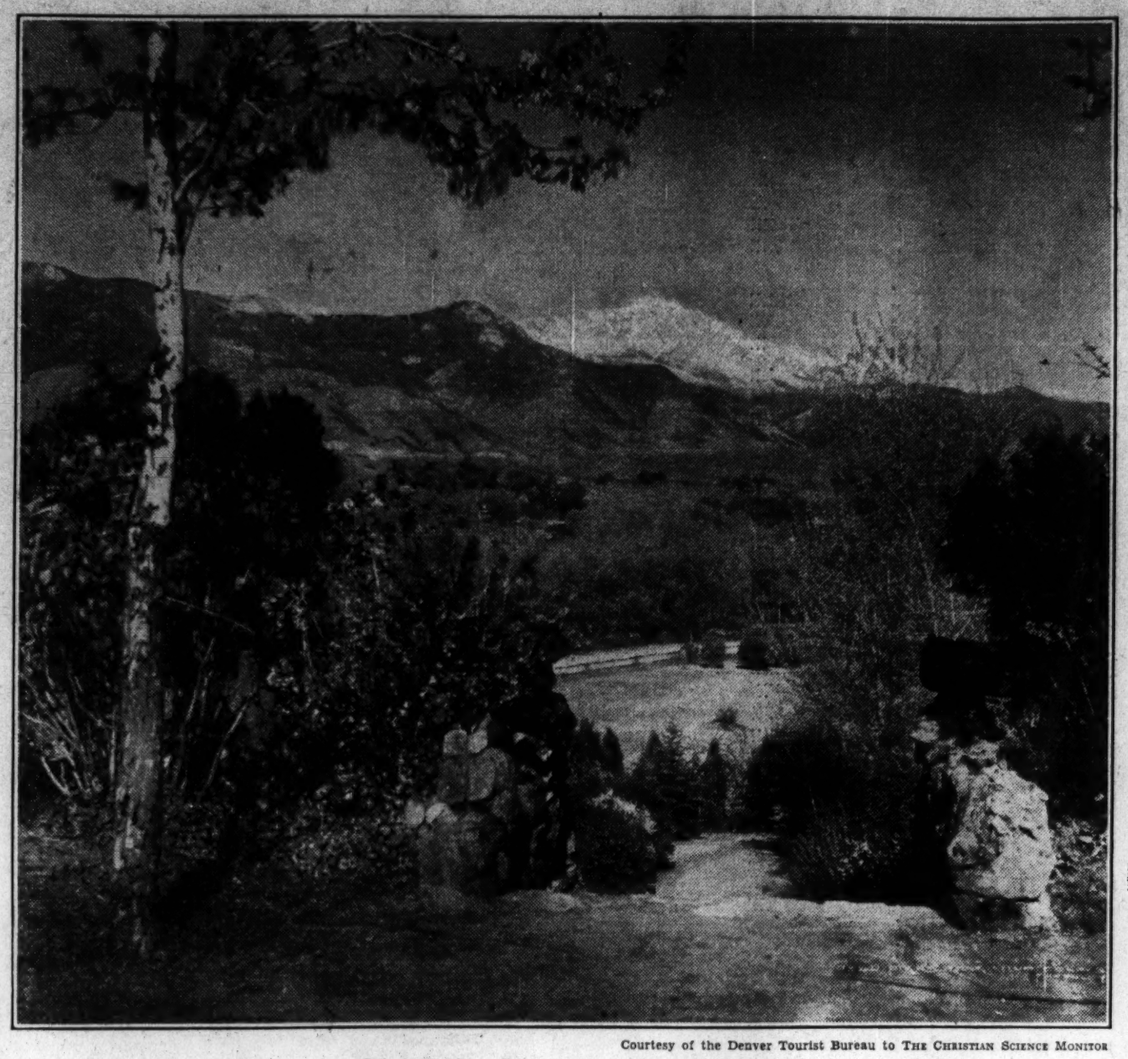

Courtesy of the Denver Tourist Bureau to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Pike's Peak as Seen From Colorado Springs

Reveille

Gray dawn withdraw.
Day open wide your morning door,
And from the hills outpour
Your golden store.
Sweet bird awake,
No longer shall the night
In tented tree conceal
Your rhapsody.
No longer bud and bloom
In cloistered gloom
Shall unadmired lie.
Let hill and vale awake,
Let mount and meadow cry—
Awake! awake! awake!

ROBERT E. KEY.

Water—the Benefactor

(Its Amenities)

As we have said, water has never limited its benefits to the purely practical. After it has quenched men's thirst, refreshed their bodies, washed their possessions, transported their merchandise, nourished their crops and their live stock, it has only just begun its services. Throughout history it has given human beings many a chance for social intercourse, furnished many pleasant meeting places: whether in the old days by the public fountain in the village square, where the women came with their pitchers; or along the streams where they knelt in a row to wash their linen on the flat stones; or nowadays in the hot city streets where children congregate to be sprinkled and cooled by the fire-hose. These are but a few of the good times for which water is to be thanked.

Traditions of all sorts cluster round the theme of water. They may be popular sayings, like that of the Arabs that "when the waters of the Nile flow into Palestine, the prophets from the West will drive the Turk from Jerusalem." This prophecy was fulfilled during the World War, when General Lord Allenby piped Nile water for his army into Gaza. They may be religious beliefs and practices. Long ago there were always divinities associated with fresh water, from Greece with its Naiads who guarded brooks and fountains, to Gaul and the divinities of its hot springs. Purification by water was a custom in many ancient faiths; baptism was no new idea with the Christians, whether in the River Jordan or in the streams of New England, where once immersions were familiar sights.

* * *

And beauty has gone side by side with water. Not only in the glamour of legend, but even more obviously in beauty for the eye. Water has turned dust-color into green, and added the various shades of flowers and fruits for good measure. Then, for better measure still, each lake and smooth stream has doubled these effects in its mirror. The Imperial Valley in California has been turned by irrigation from an uninhabited waste into a garden. This has been happening progressively since 1912; for long centuries the city of Damascus has stood circled by sixty miles of orchards and vineyards, reclaimed from the rest of the desert by the Barada River. It is "not one stream, but one banked over the other," seven in all, among them two that are mentioned in the Bible: "Are not Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel?" Here is the realization of the Arabs' idea of Paradise—gardens and flowing streams—in soothing contrast to their arid lands. Most of the work done to the landscape by water is so familiar that it is taken for granted; but it can be spectacular as well. The Fountain of Vaucluse, which Petrarch loved, is an example. It is not a fountain at all, merely a small, round lake between steep hills. There is no visible inlet, but so abundantly is it supplied by hidden springs that the overflow forms a foaming, leaping torrent.

* * *

Besides the natural beauties, water has led men on to produce effects of their own, led them to landscape gardening and to architecture. Much more use is made in Europe than in America of ornamental fountains in gardens. When the "great waters" play at Versailles, people flock to enjoy them as they crowd in America to watch football; though behind them in Paris they may be leaving the splashing fountains in the Place de la Concorde. In Italy, the Sabine hills near Rome furnish so lavish a supply of water that at Tivoli, in the garden of the Villa d'Este, a whole river is diverted to supply the various cascades, jets and fountains. This garden is pleasant to hear, just as most gardens are pleasant to smell. The sound of falling water—the rush, the splash, the drip—takes the place of the customary garden fragrance. In Spain, in the Garden Court of the Generalife Palace at Granada, water is substituted for the usual vine-grown pergola. A vista is formed through a double line of thin water-jets that arch inward toward each other.

* * *

The beauty of fountains is an end in itself. Old-fashioned dipping wells are first of all for use, whether their sculptured stone or wrought-iron supports adorn the twisting streets of Venice, some English garden, or the Campagne Mahieddin in Algiers. The beauty of an aqueduct is incidental to the purpose of conveying water from one place to another. It is our good fortune when the distance that had to be spanned has meant the building by the Roman Emperor Agrippa of such a structure as the Pont du Gard, in southern France. The tawny stones of its ruin still unite the high rims of the valley of the Gard, still preserve so firmly the outline of its three tiers of arches that it is possible to walk through the upper level from end to end where the water once flowed. And we must not forget bridges, even the covered wooden ones, which look so homemade, still tucked away in odd New England corners, through which the most hardened speeder drives with respect.

When modern efficiency takes a problem in hand, beauty usually vanishes. Not so with modern water systems or bridges. Anyone who has seen the filters spraying at Ashokan; the body of water blocked behind concrete barriers at Assuan, or foaming through the sluices; the thin, gray silhouette of the Washington Bridge high over the Hudson, will agree that water can be trusted to make for beauty in any era.

P. R.

Silent Song

The brook, once vocal, now is dumb,
And silent is the grass,
The lake has silverly become
A winter's looking glass.

There is no loveliness like snow,
No thing so utterly serene,
No thing that can bestow
Thoughts so coldly clean.

Silence needs no voice
To tell you everything,
In music's perfect poise
Only the silent sing.

—ARTHUR TRUMAN MERRILL, in "Clover Breath."

Pike's Peak

Æons of inscrutable past brood over you,
Mighty Peak! You rose forth from fiery travail,
Paused in long, glacial sleep until your day
Came, and rains cleansed your riven rocks for beauty.
Unhurried, you carved out rivers for thirsting
Valleys, reared round you deep forests, their voices
Now soft, like harp-music, now echoing
Wild thunders; and you strewed your slopes with flowers.

You have sheltered Utes, filing down ravines
To drink from sparkling waters of the great
Manitou. You have looked gravely on traders,
Trail-makers, scouts; on "Fifty-niners" seeking
Your gold. And you smiled on the pioneers,
Slowly crossing the lone, uncharted plains,
And on cities rising out of their dreams.
You are not unkind, as brave Pike deemed you;
You endure when wrathful tempests assail;
Commune with stars, companion with the sun.

Homeward once more returning, I lift up
My eyes to your unchanging majesty,
Emblem of the Eternal. And your calm
Quiets the hurrying desires of my heart.

NELLIE B. MACE.

ДОМ БОЖИЙ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

В НАШИ дни изменившихся условий мировой жизни, которые привели к большой безработице, вследствие чего многие лишились крова,—нам отрадно раскрыть Библию и в ней читать об осуществляемых обетованиях Божиих по отношению к истомленным и нуждающимся.

В книге Бытия мы читаем о человеке, который отправился на чужую сторону, чтобы поискать возможности поселиться там. Когда он дошел до одного места на своем пути, он "остался там ночевать, потому что зашло солнце." Его расставание с отчим домом было омрачено завистью и ненавистью брата и сознанием собственной вины. Но тем не менее его сопровождали в пути благословение любящего отца и любовь матери. Иаков был воспитан в почитании Бога, и мы можем предположить, что в этот мрачный час он обратился к Богу с молитвой. Положив голову на камень вместо подушки, он заснул—и увидел во сне лестницу, воздвигнутую на земле и доходившую до неба; по ней восходили и нисходили ангелы.

В книге текста Христианской Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 581) Mary Baker Eddy, открывшая и основавшая Христианскую Науку,—между прочим, объясняет "ангелов" как мысли Божии, переходящие к человеку." Иакову были посланы от Бога слова: "Я Господь Бог Авраама, отца твоего, и Бог Исаака. Землю, на которой ты лежишь, Я дал тебе и потомству твоему. И будет потомство твое, как песок земной . . . и благословятся в тебе и в семени твоем все племена земные."

Это прекрасное обещание было дано не правителю земному, не богатому, ни даже человеку, который уже чего-нибудь достиг. Оно было дано человеку, покинувшему отчий дом в надежде создать себе лучшие условия жизни. Отец этого человека, Исаак, и дед его, Авраам, были людьми, познавшими благо общения с Богом. Обращался-ли прежде Иаков от всего сердца к Богу до наступления этой роковой минуты, не сказано нигде. Но в эту ночь он несомненно обратился к Богу—иначе он не услышал-бы Его голоса. Пробудившись, он сказал: "Это не иное что, как дом Божий." Он уже больше не чувствовал себя одиноким или в нужде; в нем родилась уверенность, что он—любимое чадо Божие, которому были даны прекрасные обетования. Успокоенный от сознания, что с ним—Любовь и благость, он продолжал свой путь и вскоре дошел до места своего назначения, до жилища дяди своего Лавана. Тут он окончательно основал свой семейный очаг.

Мы можем предположить, что Иаков не забыл Вефильского видения! Когда впоследствии он должен был снова встретиться со своим братом Исавом,—которого боялся,—он усердно молился и вспоминал обещание данное ему Богом в Вефиле. После того, как сознание силы Божественной Любви победило в нем страх, состоялось и примирение его с Исавом, и мы читаем в Библии, что впоследствии братья жили в согласии, и что дела обоих процветали.

"Бог нелицеприятен." Как бесконечная, всеобъемлющая Любовь, Бог есть Любовь, обращенная на всех одинаково и неизменно. Лишь только человек вошел в сношение с Богом; лишь только он ощутил присутствие Его любви и Его всеобъемлющей заботы,—страх и внушения нужды и неудач умолкают в нем. В надежде на Бога и с верой в Него, в добро, человек начинает отражать в себе духовные качества: любовь, деятельность, ум, находчивость. Кто приводит в действие эти качества, у того не может быть ни нужды, ни недостатка в работе. Бог есть дух; поэтому, чтобы познать Его, наша мысль должна сделаться духовной.

Безкорыстная любовь и желание служить Богу и ближним, расчищает путь для настоящей работы. Вечные объятия Божественной Любви раскрывают каждую Божию идею, и если сознание наше пребывает в Любви, то в чувстве гармонии, которое мы при этом испытываем, мы поистине обретаем небеса, т. е. нашу настоящую обитель. Благословения духовные — не нечто отвлеченное: они идут навстречу человеческим нуждам путем, который может быть понятен для нас. Живя в сознании того, что дано нам Духом, Богом, и во всех обстоятельствах жизни воздавая олагодарность Богу за Его безконечную любовь и щедрость, мы сможем сказать, как сказал Иаков в Вефиле: "Это не иное что, как дом Божий."

В "Science and Health" (стр. 578) Mrs. Eddy изъясняет духовное значение 23го Псалма, в последней строфе которого мы читаем: "так благость и милость сопровождают меня во все дни жизни моей, и я пребуду в доме (в сознании) Господнем (Любви) многие лета."

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society.)

The Delights of Seville

As it was my intention to remain at Seville for some months, I determined to hire a house, in which I conceived I could live with more privacy, and at the same time more economically than in a posada. It was not long before I found one in every respect suited to me. It was situated in the Plazuela de la Pila Seca, a retired part of the city, in the neighbourhood of the cathedral, and at a short distance from the gate of Xeres; and in this house, on the arrival of Antonio and the horses, which occurred within a few days, I took up my abode.

I was now once more in beautiful Seville, and had soon ample time and leisure to enjoy its delights and those of the surrounding country; unfortunately, at the time of my arrival, and indeed for the next ensuing fortnight, the heaven of Andalusia, in general so glorious, was overcast with black clouds, which discharged tremendous showers of rain, such as few of the Sevillians, according to their own account, had ever seen before. This extraordinary weather had wrought no little damage in the neighbourhood, causing the Guadalquivir, which, during the rainy season, is a rapid and furious stream, to overflow its banks and to threaten an inundation. It is true that intervals were occurring when the sun made his appearance from his cloudy tabernacle, and with his golden rays caused everything around to smile, enticing the butterfly forth from the bush, and the lizard from the hollow tree, and I invariably availed myself of these intervals to take a hasty promenade.

O how pleasant it is, especially in springtide, to stray along the shores of the Guadalquivir. Not far from the city, down the river, lies a grove called Las Delicias, or the Delights. It consists of trees of various kinds, but more especially of poplars and elms, and is traversed by long, shady walks. This grove is the favourite promenade of the Sevillians, and there one occasionally sees assembled whatever the town produces of beauty or gallantry. There wander the black-eyed Andalusian dames and damsels, clad in their graceful silken mantillas; and there gallops the Andalusian cavalier, on his long-tailed, thick-maned steed of Moorish ancestry. As the sun is descending, it is enchanting to glance back from this place in the direction of the city; the prospect is inexpressibly beautiful. Yonder in the distance, high and enormous, stands the Golden Tower, now used as a toll-house, but the principal bulwark of the city in the time of the Moors. It stands on the shore of the river like a giant keeping watch, and is the first edifice which attracts the eye of the voyager as he moves up the stream to Seville. On the other side, opposite the tower, stands the noble Augustine convent, the ornament of the faubourg of Triana, whilst between the two edifices rolls the broad Guadalquivir, bearing on its bosom a flotilla of barks from Catalonia and Valencia. Farther up is seen the bridge of boats which traverses the water. The principal object of this prospect, however, is the Golden Tower, where the beams of the setting sun seem to be concentrated as in a focus, so that it appears built of pure gold, and probably from that circumstance received the name which it now bears. Cold, cold must the heart be which can remain insensible to the beauties of this magic scene, to do justice to which the pencil of Claude himself were barely equal. Often have I shed tears of rapture whilst I beheld it, and listened to the thrush and the nightingale piping forth their melodious songs in the woods, and inhaled the breeze laden with the perfume of the thousand orange gardens of Seville.

—GEORGE BORROW, in "The Bible in Spain."

In Snow-Hushed Woodlands

(Snoqualmie Pass)

The footsteps of the wind that shuffled
Through the crackling leaves of fall,
Along this wintry trail are muffled.
Hemlocks huddle with a shawl
Across their backs, their gossip ended.

Only the Cinderella brook,
(Midnight's magic stroke suspended)
Hastens, with no backward look,
Along the stairs, her slipper-patters
Echoing. That crystal sound
Against the walls of winter shatters
Woodland silence too profound.

—COLETTE BURNS, in *Muse & Mirror.*

The House of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THESE days, when changing world conditions have brought about much unemployment, sometimes with resultant homelessness, it is refreshing to be able to turn to the Bible and read therein the practical promises of God, applicable to the weary and needy.

In Genesis we read of a man who went out to a strange land seeking to establish for himself a home. When he reached a certain spot on his journey, he "tarried there all night, because the sun was set." The parting from his father's home had been clouded by envy and hate on his brother's part, and a sense of guilt on his own. Nevertheless, with him went a fond father's blessing and a mother's love. Since he had been reared in the worship of God, in this dark hour Jacob, we may presume, prayed to God. With his head resting on some stones for a pillow he fell asleep, and in a dream he beheld a ladder set up on earth and reaching to heaven, on which angels were ascending and descending.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 581), Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, defines "angels," in part, as "God's thoughts passing to man." A message from God came to Jacob saying: "I am the Lord God of Abraham thy father, and the God of Isaac: the land whereon thou liest, to thee will I give it, and to thy seed; and thy seed shall be as the dust of the earth, . . . and in thee and in thy seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed."

This glorious promise was not made to one of earth's rulers, to a man of wealth, or even to one who had as yet become truly successful. It was made to a man who had gone out from his father's home, seeking to improve his condition. The man's father, Isaac, and his grandfather, Abraham, were men who had learned the blessing of communion with God. There is no record of Jacob's having turned whole-heartedly to God before he found himself in a critical situation. However, he must have turned to God that night, or he could not have heard His voice. When he awoke he declared, "This is none other but the house of God." He felt no longer alone and in need, but assured that he was a beloved child of God, to whom glorious promises were given. In the refreshed consciousness of Love's presence and bounty he pursued his journey, and soon found his destination, the home of his uncle, Laban. And in that place a home and companionship were eventually established.

Jacob, we may assume, never forgot the vision of Bethel; and when, later, he was about to meet again his brother Esau, whom he feared, he prayed earnestly and reminded himself of the promises made to him by God in the vision. When his consciousness of the power of divine Love had conquered his fears, a reconciliation with Esau was effected, and we read in the Bible narrative that the brothers thereafter lived in friendship, and that both were prosperous.

"God is no respecter of persons." As He is infinite, ever present Love, God is Love to all equally and continually. As one communes with God, and becomes conscious of Love's presence and all-providing care, fear and the suggestions of lack and failure are silenced. With hope and trust in God, good, one begins to reflect spiritual qualities, such as love, activity, intelligence, resourcefulness. In the practice of these qualities there can be no unemployment or lack. God is Spirit; therefore thought must grow spiritual in order to know Him aright.

Unselfish affection and the desire to serve God and our fellow men open the way to right employment. The everlasting arms of divine Love enfold each one of God's ideas, and as consciousness abides in Love, the resulting sense of harmony will truly be found to be heaven or home. Spiritual blessings are not abstract, but meet the human need in a way that can be understood. Dwelling in consciousness on the things of Spirit, God, and in every situation gratefully acknowledging His infinite bounty and love, one may say, as Jacob said at Bethel, "This is none other but the house of God."

In Science and Health (p. 578) Mrs. Eddy gives the spiritual meaning of the twenty-third Psalm, the last verse of which reads, "Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life; and I will dwell in the house [the consciousness] of [LOVE] for ever."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

A Welsh Eisteddfod

It was the first morning of my first Welsh National Eisteddfod, and I sat by the window working, and glancing away from my work to a hillside up which led narrow steps to the summits above, among which were hidden away some half a dozen tiny villages. Colwyn Bay, where the Eisteddfod was to be held, was—as the crow does not fly—about forty miles distant. It was a glorious morning of sunshine in which gleamed the river, glossy beeches and pines, and little whitewashed Welsh cottages. As I looked, there began to emerge from the steps a stream of people; down and down they flowed, bright in their pretty dresses or shining in their black Sunday-best broadcloth. All those mountain hamlets up above, reached by roads passable only for mountain ponies, were sending their men, women, and children to the Welsh festival of song and poetry.

Talking and excited about who would be chaired as bard, who would be crowned, what female choir would win in the choral contests, what male choir, and discussing a thousand little competitions, even to a set of insertions for sheets, shams, and towels, we were borne on the train from Bettws-y-Coed swiftly through the Vale of Conway, beside the river, past Caerhun, the once ancient city of Canovium, past Conway Castle, with its harp-shaped walls still encircling the town, and so to Colwyn Bay. . . .

That great Eisteddfodic pavilion, where the people were waiting good-naturedly but impatiently, is primarily a place of music. Even as in the world, so in Wales, music comes first in the hearts of mankind and poetry second. And it may be, since music is more social and democratic, that the popular preference is as it should be. The human element in all that happens at a Welsh Eisteddfod is robust and teeming with enthusiasm. It is true that prize-taking socks, shawls, pillow shams, and such homely articles no longer hang in festoons above the platform as they did some twenty or thirty years ago. Now the walls are gaily decorated with banners bearing thousands of spiteful-looking dragons, and pennants inscribed with the names of scores of famous Welshmen, and with such mottoes as "Y Gwir yn Erbyn y Byd" (the truth against the world), "Gwlad y Mabinogion" (the land of the Mabinogion), "Calon wrth Galon" (hearth with heart), and others.

After the procession of dignitaries was seated upon the platform, a worried-looking bard began to call out prizes for every conceivably useful thing under the sun, among them a clock tower which he seemed to be in need of himself as a rostrum for his throat-splitting yells. During these announcements the choirs were filing in, a pretty child with a 'cello much larger than herself was taking off her hat and coat, a stiff, self-conscious young man was bustling about with an air of importance, and in the front, just below the platform, sat newspaper reporters, from all over the United Kingdom, busy at their work. . . .

The afternoon was growing later and later; it was high time for the name of the bard of the crown poem to be announced. At last, with due pomp, the name of the young bard was announced. Every one looked to see where he might be sitting. He was found sitting modestly in the rear of the big pavilion, and there were shouts of "Dyma fo!" (here he is). Two bards came down and escorted him to the platform, where all the druids, ovates, and bards were awaiting him. The band, the trumpeter, the harp, and the sword now all performed their service, the sun slanting down through the western windows on to this bardic pageant. The sparrows flew in and out of the sunlight, unafraid of the dragons that waved about them and the bands that played beneath them, and the great sword held sheathed over the young bard's head. The sword was bared three times and sheathed again as all shouted "Heddwch!" The bard was crowned and the whole audience rose to the Welsh national song. — JEANNETTE MARKS, in "Gallant Little Wales." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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SOME LEADING ISSUES MOVE SHADE HIGHER

Moderate Gains Recorded by Most Stocks in Dull Trading

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP)—The stock market derived some encouragement from wheat today.

Prices were steady at the start, and developed moderate strength after the opening of the Chicago wheat market, where prices rose about a cent a bushel in the early trading. Several stocks were carried up 1 to 2 points, but trading remained extremely sluggish.

Prices edged forward quietly in the late dealings. Included in the group which advanced about two points were Allied Chemical, Air Reduction, Santa Fe, Case, Eastman and Union Pacific.

American Telephone, U. S. Steel, du Pont, International Harvester, New York Central, Westinghouse Electric and United Aircraft were up one or more.

Transfers approximated 600,000 shares.

Brokerage Sentiment Cautious

Brokerage sentiment, as gauged by market advices, appeared to have turned rather cautious. Important elements of uncertainty were still the probable actions on the dividends of U. S. Steel preferred and American Telephone. The first steel company to issue its fourth quarterly report was Gulf States. Compilation from the quarterly reports indicates a loss for the year of $518,313, a sharp reduction from the loss of $976,230 in 1931. A less favorable showing, however, is indicated for the larger steel makers, which have experienced unprecedented deficits in 1932.

The United States foreign trade figures for December, showing exports of $136,000,000 and imports of $97,000,000, attracted some attention. Imports dropped relatively more sharply than exports. But this may have been in part due to lower prices for foreign goods. The decline in exports appeared moderate, in view of the usual seasonal trend. The country's foreign trade for the full year fell to the lowest levels, as measured by dollar value, since 1905.

Bond Market Irregular

Uncertainty again prevailed in the bond market today, and prices mulled about over an extremely irregular range.

While United States Government securities continued yesterday's rally, most domestic corporation and foreign issues failed to get much of a foothold on the recovery ladder.

Reports from Washington that Congressional action on the budget balancing problem and new taxes would be put over to an extra session in April were not at all startling to investors and traders, the majority of whom had already discounted the postponement.

The absorption of new securities by the American market during 1932 was estimated as the lowest in the last 20 years. Statistical observers figured the total of new offerings last year at $1,190,997,000 compared with an aggregate in 1929 of $10,182,766,000. Government loans or purely refunding issues were not included.

Trading in Treasury 3s, 3½s and 3¾s was quite active at gains of nearly half a point. Liberty 3½s, while rather quiet, established a new 1932-33 high at 102.30.

Outside of some scattered improvement in rail traffic, the carriers had little sumptuous fare on which to build. There were a few moderate rallies, which included loans of New York Central, Missouri Pacific, Illinois Central, Union Pacific and Frisco. Southern Railway bonds were somewhat heavy, and small losses were recorded by liens of Santa Fe, Baltimore & Ohio, Canadian Pacific and Southern Pacific.

Improving tendencies were shown by Philadelphia Reading Coal & Iron 6s, International Telephone 4½s, Pacific Gas 5s, Phillips Petroleum 5½s, American Telephone 4½s, Cincinnati Gas 4s and Detroit Edison 4½s. Dodge Brothers 6s lost a point or more.

Some German obligations firmed, as did loans of Colombia, Japan and Australia, France and Great Britain.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Jan. 19	Last Jan. 18
20	Am & Cont	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
521	Am T&T	105	103¾	103⅝	103½
19	Asso Gas & El	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
75	Avia Sec	3½	3½	3½	3½
15	Big Sanf pf	49	49	49	49
20	Bos El	67½	67½	67½	67½
25	Bos Prop	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
300	Cal & Hec	2½	2½	2½	2½
9	Cop Range	1½	1½	1½	2
1821	East SS	5½	5½	5½	5½
216	E Gas&Fuel	5	4¾	4¾	5
92	E G&F pf	57	56½	57	
50	E Mass A	1		1	
65	Edison Elec	176⅛	175½	176½	176½
15	First Nat S	52½	52½	52½	52½
687	Gen Capital	16¾	16	16	
200	Keweenah	.12	.12	.12	
68	Mass Util	2	2	2	2
10	Nash	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14
87	NE Pub pf	3½	3¼	3½	3½
44	NE Tel	91	90¼	91	90¼
200	No Butte	.25	.25	.25	.25
100	Stone Web	9½	8⅞	9½	
55	Sull Mach	3¾	3½	3½	
68	Torrington	30½	30½	30½	30½
77	Uni Found	1½	1½	1¼	1⅝
279	Uni Shoe	36¼	36⅛	36¼	35¼
25	Uni Shoe pf	30½	30½	30½	30½
100	Utah Met	.26	.26	.26	
50	Walth'm pf	11	11	11	
20	War Bros	3¾	3½	3½	
30	Westfield cfs	1	1	1	

BONDS

$2000	E Mass 4½s	25½	25½	25½	

LONDON WOOL AUCTION SALES

LONDON, Jan. 19 (AP)—There were 8712 bales of wool offered at the auction today, of which 7307 were sold. The good supply met a steady demand at firm prices with good combing sorts being in the seller's favor. Some withdrawals were evident among slipes and medium scoured kinds.

BANK CLEARING FIGURES

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP)—Bradstreet's weekly places bank clearings at 47 American cities for the week ended Jan. 18 at $4,680,989,000, a gain of 1.1 over the previous week and 33.8 per cent less than a year ago.

LAKE SHORE MINES OUTPUT

TORONTO, Jan. 19—Gold produced by Lake Shore Mines, Ltd., in the final quarter of 1932 was valued at $3,110,000, compared with $3,026,000 in the third quarter, $3,327,076 in the second quarter and $3,023,924 in the first quarter. Output for the year was valued at $12,487,000.

PUBLIC SERVICE OF NEW JERSEY

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP) — The Public Service Corporation of New Jersey reports December net income after fixed charges of $2,905,446, compared with $3,747,713 in December, 1931.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 19	Last Jan. 17
103¼	36⅛	3	Air Reduction	1400	61⅛	59¾	60	59¾
14	9	..	Addressograph	100	9	9	9	9
9⅛	1⅜	..	Adams Express	100	3	3	3	3
16¾	7¾	.60	Alaska-Juneau	1100	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¼
3⅛	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	1100	12⅛	11⅝	12	11⅝
8¼	⅝	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
85¼	42⅛	6‡	Allied Chem	7100	86¾	84¾	84¾	84⅛
119½	58¼	7	Allied Chem pf	100	130	130	130	130
15¾	4	..	Allis Chalmers	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
10	4½	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
22¾	12	2	Amerada	2100	30¾	30	30	30⅝
90	40	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	71½	71½	71½	
73⅛	29⅝	4	Am Can	11100	59⅝	58	58⅛	58
50	15⅛	..	Am Car & F pf	400	19	18	18	
37¾	18	3‡	Am Chicle	400	39	38½	39	38½
15⅞	2¾	..	Am European	100	9⅜	8⅞	9	
15	2	..	Am & For Pow	3400	6¾	6⅜	6⅝	6½
38½	5	..	Am & For Pow 6	400	11¾	11¼	11½	11½
21¼	2¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	700	7½	7½	7½	10⅛
4½	3	1	Am Hawaiian	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
21⅞	4	..	Am Ice	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	
12	2½	..	Am International	100	7	7	7	6½
49	17⅜	..	Am Loco pf	100	22½	22½	22½	
9¾	1⅞	..	Am Metal	100	4	4	4	
33	14	1½	Am News	10	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
17⅛	3	..	Am Power & Lt	1100	7⅞	7⅜	7⅝	7⅝
12¾	3⅛	..	Am Radiator	1700	6¾	6½	6½	6⅝
120	70	7	Am Radiator pf	20	91	91	91	
18½	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	1000	8¾	8⅛	8½	8½
29¼	13⅞	3	Am Safety Razor	100	21½	21½	21½	21½
27¼	5½	..	Am Smelt & Ref	900	13¼	12⅝	13¼	12⅝
85	18	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	24	24	24	
6⅛	¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	300	6½	6½	6½	6½
36¾	20	2½‡	Am Stores	1100	34½	24½	34½	34⅜
39¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	21½	21½	21½	
90	45	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	80	80	80	80⅞
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Tel &Tel	13100	105	103½	104½	103½
34½	11	1	Am Wat W & E	700	16⅜	15⅝	16⅜	15⅝
31	11	1	Am WW&E ct	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
10	1⅜	..	Am Woolen	1100	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4⅜
39⅞	18½	..	Am Woolen pf	300	34¾	34	34¾	34½
18⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	3400	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	7
75	46	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	46½	64½	64½	
2	⅜	..	Armour Ill A	300	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3⅝	1	..	Armour Ill B	1100	1	1	1	⅞
11	3	..	Arnold Constable	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
35	12⅝	..	Asso Dry Goods	800	4½	4	4	4½
94	17½	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	200	15	15	15	
44	9¾	..	Atchison T&SF	6100	42⅞	41¾	43	41⅜
74	6¼	..	Atl Coast Line	300	20½	20¼	20½	20
23¼	8¾	1	Atl Refining	1100	16	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
181¾	28¾	4‡	Auburn Auto	5700	48	46½	46¾	45⅝
8⅞	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	1400	7¾	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛

—B—

12	2	..	Baldwin Loco	1100	4¾	4⅜	4¾	4¾
35	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	20	13½	13½	13½	13½
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	1400	9¾	9¼	9⅜	9¼
41½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	500	11⅛	11	11⅛	10⅝
7	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	700	3⅞	3½	3⅞	3⅞
43½	10½	..	Beatrice Cream	300	10½	10⅜	10½	10½
93	63¼	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	80	80	80	80
45⅝	24¼	3	Beech-Nut Pack	400	47½	46	47⅛	48
8¾	2⅜	..	Belding Hem	100	4	4	4	
18¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	1800	10	9⅜	9⅞	9¾
24¾	8¾	..	Best & Co	400	9¾	9½	9¾	9¾
29⅝	11¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	2300	15	14½	15	14¾
74	6¼	..	Beth Steel pf	100	32	32	32	32
22¼	4⅞	..	Bohn Alum & Br	200	13⅜	13	13⅜	13¼
53¾	38	4	Bon Ami A	100	54½	54½	54½	
42½	24¼	3‡	Borden	2100	24	23½	23⅝	23½
14¼	3⅛	..	Borg Warner	1200	8¾	8½	8¾	8⅝
11¼	3¾	..	Briggs Mfg	300	6¼	6¼	6¼	4⅝
50¼	11⅞	..	Brooklyn Man T	3100	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	27¼
78⅞	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	75	75	75	
80	34	7	Bucyrus E pf	30	31½	31½	31½	31½
4½	⅝	..	Budd Wheel	400	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
13¼	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	200	7½	7½	7½	7½
24⅞	1	..	Byers	100	13	13	13	12¾
64	30	7	Byers pf	100	46¼	46¼	46¼	

—C—

19	14¼	..	Calif Packing	200	9	9	9	8¾
1⅜	⅜	..	Callahan Z & L	100	¼	¼	¼	..
9¼	2½	..	Campbell Wy&C	200	3	3	3	
7⅞	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
20⅜	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	2500	13½	12⅞	13	13
22¾	10¼	1	Cannon Mills	200	15¼	15¼	15¼	
9½	2¾	..	Capital Admin	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	
65¾	16¾	..	Case Thresh	15000	46½	44½	44⅞	44
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	280	53	53¾	53	52¾
15	4⅝	.50	Caterpillar Trac	200	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7½
5	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
20¾	4⅜	2	Chesapeake Corp	1800	16⅜	15¼	15⅝	15½
6¼	2½	..	Century Ribbon	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3
15½	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	200	7	7	7	6¾
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	12500	28½	27¼	27⅝	27⅜
18½	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	500	7¼	7	7	7¼
2	2	..	Chi M St P & O pf	110	2	2	2	
4½	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
14½	2	..	Chi & N'western	800	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4¼
6¾	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	300	3½	3	3	
12¾	2¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	6½	6½	6½	
16⅜	1½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	500	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	3⅞
24½	2	..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
14	6	1	Chi Yellow Cab	100	7	7	7	7
12½	6	..	Chickasha Cot O	200	7	7	7	
21¾	5	1	Chrysler	15000	14⅜	14	14	14
68	43¾	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	51	51	51	51
31½	10¼	1	Colgate-Palm-P	500	12	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
10½	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	200	4	4	4	4½
90	8	..	Colo & S 1pf	100	15	15	15	
21	4¼	1	Columbia Gas	6000	16⅛	15⅞	16¼	16
79⅞	40	6	Columbia G pf A	507	76½	76	76⅝	76½
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	4000	33⅞	33	33	32⅝
28	11¾	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	200	24	24	24	23¾
27¾	10½	2	Comm Inv Tr	500	22	21¾	22	22¼
13¾	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	5000	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	11⅛
5½	1⅝	..	Comwith & So	3800	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
68½	27⅜	6	Comwith & S 6pf	600	47	46½	47	47
12¼	6½	.60	Congoleum Nairn	300	8¼	8	8	8⅜
5⅜	1	..	Consol Film Ind	1700	4½	3⅜	4	3⅜
11⅜	3¾	..	Consol Film I pf	2800	10¾	10¼	10⅜	10¼
68⅝	31¼	4	Consol Gas	6000	61¼	59⅝	59⅞	60⅛
99⅛	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	500	98	99⅞	97⅞	98
9	4	..	Consol Oil	200	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
101	79	8	Consol Oil pf	100	99	99	99	..
1⅝	¼	..	Consol Textile	200	½	½	½	½
1⅝	½	..	Cont Baking B	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
47¾	24⅞	4	Cont Baking pf	300	40⅛	40	40⅛	40
41	17⅜	2	Cont Can	3100	40⅜	39½	40	39¾
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	300	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	15½
3¾	⅜	..	Cont Motors	500	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
9⅝	3¾	..	Cont Oil	1000	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
55⅞	24¾	3	Corn Products	3700	54⅞	53	53½	52½
7⅞	1½	..	Coty	500	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝
76½	13½	2‡	Cream of Wheat	500	27	26½	26¾	26½
23⅞	7⅞	..	Crown Cork & S	200	17	17	17	17½
37⅜	¾	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
31	7	..	Curtis Publishg	400	9¾	9½	9¾	9¼
86	31¾	7	Curtis Pub pf	200	44	44	44	45
3¼	½	..	Curtiss-Wright	1800	2½	2	2½	2
4¾	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	700	3½	3	3½	3¼
90	60xz	7z	Cushman	70	75½	75½	75½	..

—D—

96	1	..	Davison Chem	200	4	4	4	4
92½	32	6	Del & Hud	200	50½	50	50½	49½
45⅞	2½	..	Del Lack & W	5000	25	23½	23⅝	23¾
26⅝	20½	1½	Diamond M pf	200	27¼	27¼	27¼	
18½	12	1	Diamond Match	500	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	18½
12⅞	7½	1.30	Dome Mines	800	12⅜	12½	12½	12¼
18½	11¼	1.50‡	Dominion Stores	100	14½	14½	14½	14¼
18⅝	5	.75	Douglas A	800	12¼	11⅜	12½	11⅝
59⅜	22	2	du Pont de Nem	7200	39¾	38⅝	39½	39½
105⅛	80¾	6	du Pont de	500	103½	103½	103½	103⅝

—E—

87¼	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	1800	58¾	57	57⅝	58⅝
9⅞	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	600	18½	18½	18⅝	18½
2½	½	..	Elec Boat	200	1½	1	1½	1
4	⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	2000	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
16	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1500	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6½
64	10¾	2.34	Elec Pow & L pf	200	18	18	18	18¼
44	43½	3½	Elec Pw&L 6% pd	200	15¼	15	15	
33¼	12⅝	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	23¾	23¾	23¾	
37¼	16	3	Endicott Johnson	300	30½	30	30	29½
57	18	5½	Engineers Pub	200	33	33	33	33¼
19	10½	1½	Equitable Off Bld	500	10⅞	10	10¼	10

—F—

28	15	..	Fed M & S pf	100	19	19	19	
10⅜	2¼	..	Fed Water Serv	1200	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2⅝
15⅞	6½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	500	8¾	8½	8¾	8⅜
37¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phs F In	1900	16¼	15⅞	16½	16¼
68	45	6	Firestn T&R pf A	600	63¼	62⅝	63½	63
54¾	35	2½	First Nat Stores	200	52⅝	51¼	52⅜	51⅝
15⅝	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	100	8	8	8	
22⅜	10¼	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	600	18¾	18⅜	18¾	18¾
5	1	..	Fox Film A	2500	2½	2	2	2
72½	15	7	Franklin Sim pf	30	14	14	14	14½
28⅝	10	2	Freeport Texas	900	23⅞	25½	23⅝	23
32	3	..	Fuller 2pf	10	4	4	4	

—G—

35¾	9¼	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	1400	17¾	17⅜	17½	17½
19⅝	10½	2	Gen Baking	100	13½	13½	13½	13½
26½	8½	.40	Gen Electric	6400	15¼	14⅜	14⅜	15
11⅞	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	700	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
20¾	10⅝	2	Gen Foods	3200	25⅞	25¼	25½	25½
23⅜	9⅜	..	Gen Gas & EA	300	1	1	1	
48½	28	3	Gen Mills	900	40	39½	40	40¼
24⅝	7¾	1	Gen Motors	3800	13½	13m	13½	13⅝
89⅝	56¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	76	75	76	75
4	2½	..	Gen Out Ad	400	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
9	4	..	Gen Out Ad A	500	5½	5⅛	5½	
1	⅛	..	Gen Pub Service	100	3	3	3	2⅞
16	6⅛	1	Gen Ry Signal	400	16	16	16	16½
16¾	5	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	700	6	5½	5½	5½
15⅜	1¾	..	Gen Refractories	500	5¼	4½	4¾	4¾
24½	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Ras	2100	18½	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝
72½	45	5	Gillette S R pf	200	72	72	72	72⅜
10⅜	3⅛	..	Glidden	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
30⅝	8¼	1.20	Gold Dust	100	15	15	15	15
12⅜	2¼	..	Goodrich	700	5¼	5	5¼	4⅞
29¾	5½	..	Goodyear	4200	16	14⅞	15½	15
4⅝	1	..	Graham Paige	400	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
11⅜	2⅜	..	Granby	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
30½	14½	1	Grant (WT)	300	19½	19	19½	19
25	5½	..	Great Nor pf	2600	9¾	8½	9½	8¾
13¼	5	..	Great Nor Ore	300	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
12	3¾	..	Great West Sug	300	7¾	7½	7¾	7½
83	48	7	Great W Sug pf	20	75	75	75	73½
21½	2½	..	Gulf States Steel	300	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½

—H—

23	15	1½	Hackensack Wtr	200	18½	18½	18½	18½
70	33	7	Hanna (MA) pf	50	50	50	50	50
4	1	..	Havana El pf	20	1¾	1¾	1¾	
8½	4¾	..	Hercules Motors	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
29½	13⅞	1½	Hercules Powders	300	16¼	16	16¼	
95	30½	7	Hercules Powd pf	20	90	89½	85½	90
85	43½	5	Hershey Choc	100	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
83	57	5	Hershey Choc pf	300	79	79	79	79
163	110	9	Homestake Min	200	149	148	149	147½
28⅛	8¾	..	Houston Oil	100	14	14	14	..
16½	4¼	.40	Howe Sound	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	
(30⅝	8	2½	Hudson & Han	100	15½	15¼	15¼	14⅞
8⅜	1½	..	Hupp Motors	200	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜

—I—

24⅛	4⅜	..	Ill Central	600	13¼	12⅞	13	12⅜
2¾	1	..	Indian Refining	500	2	2	2	
40	7½	2	Indus Rayon	600	29¾	29	29¾	29¾
44⅞	14¾	3	Ingersoll-Rand	1300	38	35½	35½	35¾
3½	1	..	Insuranshare Md	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
14⅞	3¼	..	Interboro Rap T	900	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4⅜
1⅜	⅜	..	Intercon Rub	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
17⅜	3⅜	..	Interlake Iron	200	1	1	1	.3
117	85½	6	Int Business M	300	92¾	92¾	92¾	92½
34½	10⅝	1.20	Int Harvester	7900	23½	22½	22½	22½
11⅝	3⅜	..	Int Hydroelec	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¼
13⅛	3½	..	Int Nickel	2700	8¼	7⅞	8	8⅛
12	1¾	..	Int Paper 7%	300	6¾	4	4	4
4⅜	½	..	Int Pap&Pow A	300	1	⅞	1	
13⅜	1¾	..	Int Pap&P pf	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛
11⅜	3½	..	Int Sys C A pf	50	6	6	6	
44⅝	20½	2	Int Shoe	200	27	27	27	27
23½	9⅜	1½	Int Sailt	100	16⅝	16⅝	16⅞	16½
15¾	2⅝	..	Int Tel & Tel	2100	7½	7	7⅛	7

—J—

33⅜	10	..	Johns Manville	800	20⅛	20	20	19½

—K—

15¼	2¼	..	Kan C South	300	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 19	Last Jan. 17
14⅝	4¾	..	Kaufmann D St	100	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
14⅝	4¾	..	Kayser (J) & Co	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
4½	½	..	Kelsey Hayes W	300	½	½	½	½
19⅝	9⅝	..	Kelvinator Corp	3100	5⅛	5	5⅛	5
38	17	6	Kendall Co pf	30	31¼	30¾	30¾	31
19⅛	3⅜	..	Kennecott Cop	4100	9	8⅝	9	8⅝
19	6⅝	1	Kresge	9000	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¼
37	18	1	Kress Co	100	37	37	37	37
2¼	1	..	Kreuger & Toll	2200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
18⅛	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	400	17½	16⅞	17	17

—L—

8⅛	1¾	..	Lee Rubber	300	6	6	6	6
11	3¾	..	Lehigh Port Cem	300	5⅞

IRVING TRUST MAKES PUBLIC ANNUAL REPORT

Commitments of Company in Germany, South America Are Set Forth

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—Gross profit of the Irving Trust Co. for 1932 was $8,599,530 before charge-offs, depreciation, taxes, etc., of $10,879,871, leaving a net loss for the period of $2,280,341, it was announced at the annual meeting. Lewis E. Pierson, chairman, stated that any loss in the Insull affair has been charged off, the amount being reduced to market value of collateral held.

In response to a stockholder's question as to the company's commitments in Germany, Mr. Pierson said: "Our commitment today is partly with the German Government and the German Gold Discount Bank, which owes the institution $7,000,000, and under the standstill agreement, mostly owed to us by the large German banks, there is remaining about $18,000,000. This represents a material reduction."

Asked as to commitments in South America, Mr. Pierson said the Argentine Government owes the company slightly more than $5,000,000. That is a short loan due in October, he said, and has been considerably reduced from a year ago.

"There are standstill agreements with Austria and Hungary," Mr. Pierson said. "Our commitments there are reasonably small, about $2,500,000 in total."

With respect to the $10,879,871 charge-off from gross operating profit in 1932, Mr. Pierson said that "about 60 per cent was charged off on loans and about 30 per cent was actual charge-off on securities."

Questioned as to the company's economies, Mr. Pierson said that since 1929 the per capita salaries of officers have been reduced 40 per cent and of clerks 11 per cent. Asked especially as to 1932, Mr. Pierson stated that the "tendency has been as I have indicated in every year."

When a stockholder suggested that a more complete annual report of the company be made a motion was approved that "the board of directors take under consideration seriously the rendering by the chairman at the next annual meeting of a report to the shareholders in such form as would seem to answer shareholders' requirements as indicated at this meeting."

DIVIDENDS

Corno Mills Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 20.

H. C. Bohack Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 16.

Bohack Realty Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the first preferred, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 16.

American Reinsurance Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 31.

Kings County Trust Company, New York, declared the regular quarterly dividend of $20, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 25.

Public Service Corporation of New Jersey declared the regular quarterly dividend of 80 cents, payable March 31 to stock of record March 1.

International Harvester Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 6.

Allied Kid Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.62½ a share on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 25.

U. S. Pipe & Foundry Company declared four quarterly dividends of 12½ cents each, payable April 20, July 20, Oct. 20 and Jan. 20 (1934) to stock of record March 31, June 30, Sept. 30 and Dec. 30, respectively.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
September	.48⅛	.49	.48⅛	.48⅝	+ ⅜
May	.47⅛	.48¼	.47⅛	.47¾	+ ⅜
July	.47⅝	.48¼	.47⅝	.47⅝	+ ⅜
	Corn				
September	.29	.29⅜	.29	.29¼	+ ⅜
May	.26⅜	.26⅝	.26⅛	.26½	+ ⅜
July	.27⅛	.28⅜	.27⅛	.28⅛	+ ⅜
	Oats				
May	.17⅛	.17⅜	.17	.17¼	+ ⅛
July	.17⅝	.17⅝	.17½	.17½	+ ⅛
	Lard				
May	3.95	4.00	3.95	4.00	+ .08
July	4.02	4.12	4.02	4.10	+ .08
	Winnipeg Wheat				
	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net
May	.47	.45¾	.46⅞	+1¼	
July	.47⅞	.46⅝	.47⅜	+1⅜	
	Kansas City Wheat				
	High	Low	Last	Net Chg	
May	.42	.41	.41½	+ ⅜	
July	.42¾	.41¼	.41½	+ ⅜	

COTTON PRICES ADVANCE

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP)—Recoveries from yesterday's declines in cotton today were promoted by relatively steady Liverpool cables and the firmer wheat and stock markets. Buying was moderate but in addition to a scattering demand attributed partly to investors, there was further purchasing for trade account. March contracts sold up to 6.19, and July to 6.44. The mid-afternoon market ruled about 10 to 11 points net higher.

Encouraging Data Steadily Appearing

SPORADIC developments in different fields add their testimony to the belief that stability is gradually being attained in the nation's business despite the difficult industrial problems yet to be solved. The railroads are beginning to show larger tonnage carried and the decreases from a year ago are smaller. The Rock Island is a case in point. In the week ending Jan. 14 it carried 18,606 revenue freight cars, compared with 15,776 the week before. In the steel industry, the usual seasonal improvement is being shown, average operations attaining 16 per cent, compared with 14 per cent in each of the two preceding weeks, and 13 per cent in the closing week of 1932.

The automobile industry is receiving an impetus from orders obtained at the automobile shows. Illustrating this is the activity at the Willys-Overland Company's plant at Toledo, Ohio, where 8233 workers are now employed, compared with 6000 on Jan. 1. People are saving money, as is shown by the postal savings deposits at the end of 1932, when they reached a record amount at $900,238,726.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	28⅛	27½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	20¼	19½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	9¼	8¼
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	76⅛	76
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	31½	30⅛
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	81¾	81
Amer Inter 5½s '49	78⅛	78½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	71⅛	70¾
Amer Smelting 5s '47	85¼	85
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	106	104⅝
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106⅛	105⅞
Amer T&T col 5s '46	108	106
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	105⅝	105⅜
Amer T&T 5s '65	105⅝	104⅞
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	107⅛	107
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	96	95½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	79	79
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	72	72
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	87	87
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	94½	94⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '63	93¼	85¼
Atl Coast Line 1st co n4s '52	74	74
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	41	41
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101⅜	101⅛

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Substitute

By VIVIAN NOELL

Part II.

"NINA is right," Rita said to herself, as she walked slowly and thoughtfully away "about it's taking a lot of my time. It's going to be hard to keep up class work and my other duties too. There's the Dramatic Club this evening; I always have a lead. I'll have to hurry with those dishes after dinner to get there in time."

The Dramatic Club put on two big plays each year, one the first term, and one the second. They were the big social events of the school year. Both were open to the general public, and the girls served light refreshments in Main Hall during the interlude between acts.

As in nearly everything else, Rita was good in dramatics and, as she said, she usually had a leading rôle. She loved the work, as well as the praise and excitement that went with it.

With this meeting in mind, she worked as fast as her clumsiness would permit at the task of after-dinner dish washing, and then, some 15 minutes behind time, she hurried to Stanley Hall where the club members were gathered.

As she opened the door, her lips fromed for a gay greeting, sudden silence descended on the animated group. The words froze on her lips, she hesitated on the threshold.

"Come in, Rita," Shirley Selden the president, invited. "We have just finished the assignment of the cast for our December play." She hurried on, "You are a little late; the secretary will read it again for your benefit."

Rita smiled, her uneasiness at their sudden silence departing, and seated herself, a pleasant thrill of anticipation in her breast.

The play that had been decided upon was one of her favorites; she would love interpreting any one of the characters.

Rita's Ordeal

The secretary rose and read the list off rapidly, as if anxious to be done. There were only eight parts; the reading did not take long.

At its ending, a cold chill replaced the warmth in Rita's heart. She had not been assigned even the smallest part.

She sat quite still. She felt the hot red rising in her cheeks; felt the sting of tears unshed. Her hand tightened in her lap and her tongue was rigid in her mouth.

"Any comments, Rita?" Shirley spoke quickly, her own cheeks slightly flushed.

Rita heard the question as from a great distance. She must speak; she must make a firm answer. She must not let them know how terribly hurt she felt.

To her surprise, she made a quiet, even reply, "I think it is a very good cast." She felt detached; as if someone else had answered for her.

She couldn't remember the rest of the meeting. She knew she managed to smile, to speak when spoken to, but she felt wooden, and emptied of all emotion.

Once more in their room, Lois said, "I'm so sorry about tonight, Rita. I did all I could before you came, but the majority was against me. Not that I, myself, do not agree with them, but simply for the sake of our friendship. It was the same argument. It wouldn't look well at one of the biggest affairs of the year—and, that you couldn't do justice to a part under the present circumstances."

"I understand," Rita spoke dully, "you needn't explain. I appreciate what you tried to do."

"Oh, Rita darling, do give this up—please!"

For a moment there was a silence, while the two girls exchanged troubled glances. Finally, Rita made the same answer she had made to Nina—"I'll think it over."

A Visit to Ellyn

Thinking it over was one thing, deciding what to do was another. It seemed impossible that she, Rita Conway, should find herself in this predicament. What was Ellyn to her that Rita should permit her to upset her plans, lose her prestige and her pleasures? Hadn't the girl a friend to help her, a friend who wouldn't stand to lose everything as she, Rita, was doing? Just suppose, for the moment, she did let Ellyn down—she'd be quickly reinstated, everything would be just as it had always been, comfortable and secure. But would she be able to forget what she had done? Oh, it was so hard to decide!

In her perplexity, the following morning, she decided to pay Ellyn a visit.

"If we could only reassure her that her job is being taken care of it would mean so much to her," the nurse on duty said. "But she doesn't know me, and naturally, pays little attention to what I say."

At that moment decision came to Rita. There was no other course to pursue, now. Even with her eyes open to what it would mean, Rita felt an immense relief.

"May I try to tell her?" she asked the nurse softly.

"I wish you would," the tone of voice sounded relief.

So Rita went into the room and closed the door gently behind her. She went close to the bed and, taking the idle hand that lay upon the white coverlet in her strong clasp, she said quietly, "Ellyn, it's Rita."

Big gray eyes looked wonderingly into Rita's smiling brown ones.

"Ellyn, I want to tell you something nice."

A faint smile was the answer, but Rita knew from the glad look in the girl's eyes that she understood and recognized her.

"We don't want you to worry about your job, Ellyn, because one of the girls who wants the experience and doesn't need the money is keeping it for you."

"You must hurry and get well," Rita went on eagerly. "When you are better I'll come every day and help you make up your lessons."

Ellyn's fingers curled about Rita's hand; her lips moved.

Rita smiled, stooped and kissed her. "Now, go to sleep, I'll come to see you tomorrow."

At the door, Rita looked back; Ellyn was watching her with an expression that sent her hurrying outside to hide the tears that were fast filling her eyes. Then, with a determined gesture, she squared her shoulders, wiped her eyes, and said softly to herself, "There is only one thing to do and I'm going to do it before I lose courage."

She quickened her steps as if afraid to go too slowly, until she stood outside Nina's door. There she found the officers and other representative members of her class gathered in a conclave, and she was perfectly aware that she was the subject under discussion.

"May I interrupt for a moment?" she asked.

"Of course." Nina tried to be matter-of-fact.

Decision

Rita drew a deep breath. She hurried into speech. "I just want to say that I can't do as you girls want me to do. You think my conduct affects the good standing of our class, so I offer my resignation as vice-president. A formal notice will be made in writing. I—I believe that's all."

She turned abruptly and fled to the solace of her own room where the cold realization of what she had done made her feel as if her world had crashed about her. Someone else would take her place—in the class—in the school activities. Her friends would no longer be her friends—they were ashamed of her. Then, Ellyn's happy, yet pathetic face, rose to comfort her.

With the gesture of decision, she doused her face in cold water and then fell to work on a half-finished theme.

The task was almost completed when a knock sounded at the door. Answering the summons, she saw Nina, with the other class officers, standing in the entrance.

Wondering, Rita watched them file past her and, as she closed the door and turned her eyes in question upon them, Nina spoke: "Rita, we've been talking it over and we have decided that you are a perfect peach! Not one of us feels as if we could have done what you have done. We want you to withdraw your resignation and forget if possible, that this ever happened. Furthermore, we want to divide this table-waiting business with you; each of us will serve a week until Ellyn is able to work again."

Rita looked joyfully from one face to the other, "You're sure?" she asked. "Absolutely sure?"

"Absolutely!" it came in chorus.

(The End)

A Fireside Group—Busy and Happy

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

A SEWING LESSON BY THE DAUGHTER OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

Mrs. Curtis Dall, Daughter of President-Elect and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Who, With Her Mother, Edits the Baby Magazine, Is Here Seen Giving a Group of Camp Fire Girls a Sewing Lesson on How to Make Baby Clothes for Poor Youngsters.

Down the Shaft of a Modern Coal Mine

COALDALE, Penna., may not mean anything more than just another name for a town to the rest of the world, but to us it now implies exactly what its name signified—a dale full of coal. But had we not had the good fortune to visit this modern mining town with its huge colliery, it is doubtful if we would have been aware that Coaldale has one of the thickest coal veins in the Pennsylvania coal fields. The colliery we visited alone operates over 20 miles of gangways and tunnels to extract the hard anthracite coal for its consumers.

One of the first things that we noticed about our miner friend was his genial manners; his sincerity in making the visitor feel at home; the enthusiasm and pride with which he told of his comfortable home, the schools for his children, modern banks, libraries, churches, motion pictures and stores. It was evident that these things were closest to his heart, but his work was of vital interest too. "The miners realize," he said, "that interest in their work is for the welfare of their families, their homes and their town. It is for this town which we have worked as a unit in making it one of the most modern coal centers of the country."

These things were, of course, very interesting to us, but when the miner asked us how we would like to visit the coal mine which provided the men with employment, we all agreed that nothing could please us more.

As we approached the yards we were directed to the Guest House, where we were received warmly by an attendant who immediately invited us to change our clothes into that of the miners' attire.

As we emerged from the beautifully decorated reception room into the hot sun we crossed over many spur tracks toward the entrance of the Coaldale Colliery Number Eight Mine, our destination.

Our Miner Guide

Sh! The guide is talking—"and this, my friends, is the mouth of the mine and known as the first level or water level. This mine was opened in 1845, and the opening in which we are now preceding was driven a distance of 1500 feet through solid rock, at the startling figure of $90 per yard. This level is used for hauling purposes only and, as you folks can see, the empty mine cars enter at the left, while the loaded cars come out on your right."

As we moved farther into the mine the air grew much colder. When we reached the shaft by which we were to descend we boarded what the guide called a cage elevator. This is used by the miners to transport them to the various levels. Ten men may ride at one time on the cage, but no men are allowed to ride with the cars. There is a steam-heated waiting room which is used by the miners while waiting for the cages to take them to the surface.

No sooner had our guide stepped on the cage than it seemed to drop from beneath us, gliding along at a great speed and as noiselessly as those of the Empire State Building.

"This elevator," explained our guide, "is suspended by a huge cable and that cable is examined daily. Parts of the cable are renewed every three months." We were still dropping rapidly when one of us asked if this shaft was drilled through solid rock. "It was," our friend answered, "and at the huge cost of $550 per yard."

The elevator came suddenly to a stop and our guide told us to hop off. "We are now 65 feet above sea level," he explained, "and although this is the lowest level visitors are allowed to go, we shall soon open up the eighth level, 1232 feet below the surface and 150 feet below sea level. The cost of opening this, my friends, is in the neighborhood of $200,000. The reason for such a high figure is that we use only steel timbering and concrete in making the various tunnels. This sum also includes the cost of airways for ventilation, pumphouse, tunnels for the handling of water and many other things.

"For every ton of coal that is taken out of this mine there are eight tons of water pumped," volunteered our guide. "Beneath this pump house is a reservoir which holds 650,000 gallons of water. Water flows from this level and collects in this opening until it reaches a certain height. The pumps then automatically operate to reduce it.

"Now we shall enter the cage again and go up to the sixth level, where the pump house is located; it is equipped with two Allis Chalmers pumps and motors of 650 horsepower. These pumps lift 2500 gallons of water per minute to the surface. On this level there is no coal produced, See here, folks," he added, "is the trunk of a petrified tree which is 893 feet underground and has been here for centuries. So hard was it that, when blasting this tunnel through, only the rock around the trunk of the tree was moved."

"On to the cage again," our guide instructed us, " and we will go to the third level. Here we shall see how coal is cut loose from the vein," he said on our arrival and led us up a long narrow passage, both sides being solid rock. With the aid of electric lamps attached to our caps we were able to move along the dark tunnel with little difficulty. When we had all reached the end of this passage we found ourselves assembled in a small dark room. Above us, in fact all around us, was a great mass of black coal.

How the Coal Is Mined

"The miner cuts the coal loose from the rock by drilling a hole six feet long. This drill is worked by twisting it with the hand. When the hole has been made, it is filled with powder in cartridge form measuring about one and one-half inches by eight inches. To this, charge wires are attached which run anywhere from 75 to 100 feet down the chute, or the passage we have just come up, where the exploders are connected in series from one to the other. The shots are then fired by electricity.

"After the charge," he explained, "no one is allowed to see the results until the next morning. The 'fire boss' first makes an inspection and unless he finds things normal the men are not permitted to enter the chute. This inspection is made three hours before the miners come to work and after the 'fire boss' has made his examination the miners must also test for gas and remove all loose coal as a measure of safety upon their entrance.

"You have perhaps noticed the freshness of the air," our guide ventured; "in fact, you would hardly realize you were beneath the earth. About 200 cubic feet of air per minute is furnished each man.

"If you would like to mine yourselves some coal to take home as a souvenir you all are welcome to fill your pockets," he added. This suggestion was taken up with great enthusiasm and we filled our pockets.

From this level we were taken to the first level and out again into the hot sunshine. We were now back at the visitor's house, where we must change our clothes, but not without first giving three hearty cheers for our very efficient guide and voting that it was one of the most interesting trips any of us had ever taken.

L. F. M.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Four Members of the Party in the Miners' Outfits in Which They Descended Into the Mine.

The Birds' 'Hunger Moon'

THERE was a time of the year when the larders of the Indians were apt to be bare and often they went hungry before the warmth of spring brought everything to life again. Certain tribes of Indians called this time of the year the "Hunger Moon."

I wonder if some of the little birds that live all the year round in the northern states do not think of February as the "Hunger Moon." For in late winter the birds are often like old Mother Hubbard who went to her cupboard and found it bare. Seeds and insects are likely to be very scarce at this season of the year, and so are berries on trees and shrubs.

The late winter is the time when little folk in feathers ask for a handout. They twitter about your door in a friendly manner begging for a bite to eat and trying, as best they can, to tell you that the cupboard, usually so well filled, is quite bare. Juncoes and nuthatches and chickadees and song sparrows are some of the little birds for which a feast should be spread. And they do not beg without intending to pay, as they promise to keep your apple orchard, or other fruit trees, free from plant lice and insects all next summer if only you will tide them over the "hunger moon" season.

Tiny baskets filled with scraps of suet or crumbs of bread, hung out of a window high enough to be out of the way of wandering cats, are a cupboard that the birds will appreciate. And they will repay you with thanks in song and friendliness. The birds who have arrived from the Southland a little too soon, having made a mistake in the calendar, will thank you most heartily for a little food scattered about.

English Boy's Homemade Glider

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oldham, England

A GLIDER that cost only £15 to make has been constructed by an English boy of 16. Thomas Hopwood, this young enthusiast, awoke early to the joys of seeing things fly when his father made him a box kite which, however, speedily came to grief in some neighboring telegraph wires. He then amused himself by making flying and nonflying models of airplanes and gliders, experimenting with designs and gadgets of his own invention.

After obtaining a situation with a firm of aeronautical engineers, he made up his mind to work on a full-sized glider. His friends looked upon the idea as a joke, saying it was impossible, but once Thomas starts on a job, he always finishes it, no matter how difficult it appears to be, and so by faith, patience and perseverance his glider came into being.

Just a Hobby

"It took a long time," Thomas admits, "because it was just a hobby, and I could only work on it in my spare time. I used to get up early and go on with it before starting for work; sometimes I would be making the different parts into the small hours of the morning, and once I put in about 85 hours on it during a holiday week.

"I decided to build a primary glider of a zogling type. This type of glider has a wing span of about 30 to 35 feet, and is generally used for training pupils where short hops are required, the pilot sitting in the front, and being exposed to the air stream.

"I started to design the machine in June, 1930, and for the first 14 months I was dreaming and thinking of it nearly every hour of the day, solving the different problems with which I was faced. Then came the construction of the fuselage (or outrigger) which took five months. The tail unit was completed in its skeleton form by the following May, and then I was faced with the biggest and most tedious job of all—the making of the wing. My glider has a wing span of 32 feet, and is built in two sections, consisting of port and starboard wings. I had hoped to finish the fabric covering and doping by the autumn, but did not complete it until March.

"Most of the parts were made in a spare bedroom which I rigged up as a workshop, but some of the metal fittings were made in a friend's workshop. The parts made at home included the rudder, stabilizer, fin elevators, fuselage, spars, ribs, struts, etc. The materials used were spruce, ash, birch and mahogany, with steel and duralumin for the metal fittings.

"When all the parts were complete they were removed, bit by bit, at 5 o'clock one morning, by taking the bedroom window frame out and lowering them down the side of the house. I wonder if anyone has ever lowered a glider out of a bedroom window before! It must have been a strange sight. I then carried the parts to a garage loft a mile away, where I assembled them.

Putting in the Control Wires

"After the wings were assembled the next job was to brace up the glider by rigging up the flying wires and bracing wires. Then the control wires had to be put in and coupled up to the control column. This was one of the hardest jobs, since the controls are such an important factor in any kind of aircraft. I used a special aileron device of my own type which caused me a little trouble but I soon rectified it. The wing was then given a coat of copal varnish before being covered with fabric to insure a sound job, after which the fabric was glued to each rib and taped. Lastly the wing was doped and silvered, the fuselage painted and varnished, and, as far as the actual glider was concerned, the work was done.

"I decided, however, to make a trailer so that the glider could be easily transported from one place to another behind a car. The trailer consists of wood and an old automobile axle, and took about three weeks to complete. I then had to find a suitable field of about 16 acres, with a gradient, if possible, of 1 in 12, on which to test the glider. After searching in a radius of about five miles it seemed hopeless. However, I finally discovered a field which was suitable, but had to wait six weeks for the farmer to finish haymaking. At last, everything was ready, and I was able to commence operations."

Thomas is now enjoying the thrills of being catapulted into the air, and of making experimental hops. The glider is behaving as it should, is well balanced, and has no tendency to try any tricks. He is looking forward to making trials from an elevated position since, as he says, all is now in perfect order.

Key to Puzzle

Key to puzzle published last Thursday:

"Patience is a necessary ingredient of genius." (Earl of Beaconsfield.)

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

Mail Bag

Hollywood, California

Dear Editor:

I have never written a letter to the Mail Bag before, but I have enjoyed very much reading the letters from the boys and girls all over the world.

Until I was three years old I lived in Wyoming. We then went to live in Kumamoto-Ken, Japan. In 1930, when I was 14 years old, I came back to the United States. I should like to receive letters from boys my age (17) especially those living in Japan. I go to the Christian Science Sunday School and am a freshman in high school.

I live with an American family in the foothills overlooking Hollywood, and I wish all the boys and girls could see the beautiful view from our home. The lights from the city are beautiful by night. It is even prettier now than usual for it is the holiday season and we can look down on the Christmas lights.

Back of us are the Hollywood Mountains and there is a great deal of holly growing there, but no one is allowed to pick it.

I wish all the boys and girls a Happy New Year. Takashi S.

Waldron, Saskatchewan, Canada

Dear Editor:

I enjoy the Mail Bag very much and am in the hopes of acquiring correspondents from all over the world.

Waldron is a small village in Saskatchewan, the center of the three "Prairie Provinces" of Canada. Alberta and Manitoba are the other two prairie provinces. These three provinces are noted for growing wheat. Of course they also grow other grains such as oats, flax, barley and rye.

As Saskatchewan borders no salt water it is cold in winter and hot in summer. It has a wonderful river running through it which rises in Alberta and joins Lake Winnipeg in Manitoba.

I am 13 years of age, and in grade eight. I will close, wishing you all a Happy New Year, and of course hoping to receive heaps of letters.

Marion S.

Gary, Indiana

Dear Editor:

Again I am writing to the Mail Bag in the hope of acquiring some new corries from different parts of the world.

Gary, the city in which I live, is only 30 miles from Chicago. In the Monitor of Dec. 29, 1932, I read an article about the National Broadcasting Company in Chicago. I have visited two outlets of this company—Stations WENR and WMAQ.

I have been reading the Monitor for a number of years. I enjoy, especially, the Daily Features and the Young Folks' and Children's Pages.

Last June I visited Boston and saw the new Publishing House in construction there. While going through the Publishing House, I received my name in linotype, and a picture of Snubs and his friends.

Jean T.

Tamboers Kloof, Cape Town, S. Af.

Dear Editor:

Although I have been reading the Monitor for many years, this is my first letter to the Mail Bag. Through it, however, I have found a pen pal in America and another in Germany, and hope, through this letter, to receive many more letters from all parts of the world, especially from France, Italy, Spain, and Japan. I am almost 17 years old and attend the Christian Science Sunday School here. I am interested in all arts, music, dancing, acting and drawing, etc. I am taking up dancing as a career so am using all my time in training for examinations which are coming off next year.

Hoping to hear from girls from all parts of the world with similar interests, and with love to all Mail Baggers. Cecilia M.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

I wish to take this opportunity to tell how grateful I am for the Monitor and the Mail Bag. I have received immeasurable good from reading the articles, both in my home and at school, and through the Mail Bag I have gained many friends, some of them living in Los Angeles. I go to Fifth Church of Los Angeles.

There are many interesting industries in Los Angeles and vicinity. Some of them seem rather odd occupations, however, such as the lion and monkey farms. Then there is an alligator farm and an ostrich farm. On one of the ranches near Los Angeles some of the best Arabian horses in the world are raised. There is a butterfly farm here, too. Some of the government fish hatcheries are near by, and there is a bullfrog pond, where the frogs are raised for the market.

I shall be glad to give more details about the above-mentioned industries, if anyone is interested. Hoping to receive letters from boys in China or Japan. Ernest E.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Geraldine B. (12), Taft, Calif.—Interested in Girl Scouts, sports and dogs.

Betty A. S. (13), Whitestone, L. I., N. Y.—Interested in music, reading and skating. (We do not furnish addresses Betty, but if you will send in your letter to Gertrude we shall be glad to forward it.)

Hannah C. (14), Winthrop, Mass.

Frances P. (14), Wilmington, Calif.—Especially from Denmark.

Rene P. (17), Bundaberg, Queensland, Australia.—Especially from Switzerland and England.

Helen T. (18), Rolla, Mo.—Interested in music, and collecting coins, stamps, pictures and poems.

Gretchen W., Altona, Germany.—Especially from Haiti.

Traute J., Leipzig, Germany.

From Boys

Robert B. (13), Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

Helmut N. (14), Harburg-Wilhemsburg, Germany.—Wishes to improve his knowledge of English.

Clyde W. (15), Denver, Colo.—Especially from Germany.—Interested in collecting stamps and coins.

Erich S. (19), Cottbus, Germany.—Interested in international affairs. Exchange postcards.

Gust Y. (19), Seattle, Wash.—From German boys 18 to 21, from Berlin, Munich and Breslau. Wishes to increase his knowledge of the German language.

Mick B. Jr., Narrabri, N. S. W., Australia.—Exchange stamps and postcards.

Ronald E. B., Beverley, East Yorkshire, England.—Especially from Holland and the Scandinavian countries. Correspond in English and French.

Over 20

Irene H., Pitchburg, Mass.—Interested in reading, hockey, basketball and swimming. Would like to hear from those interested in squash and fencing.

Sylvia G., Hamburg, Germany.—Interested in music and sports.

Charlotte K., Hamburg, Germany.—Interested in music and sports.

Roberta H., Normal, Ill.—Interested in writing, dramatics, French and sports.

Jack A. G., Chicago, Ill.—Interested in stamp collecting and short wave radio.

Remember!

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ENGLAND WINS IN THIRD TEST

Defeats Australia by 338 Runs at Adelaide to Lead Cricket Series

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

ADELAIDE, S. Aust., Jan. 19—England's cricketers won the third test match of the present series here today by 338 runs. They therefore need to win only one of the remaining two games to make sure of taking home with them the mythical ashes, symbolical of cricketing supremacy between England and Australia. Before this game, the two countries gained one victory each.

There has been so much controversy over England's "leg theory" bowling (a form of bowling for catches, which confronts the batsman with the choice of hitting the ball, being hit by it or getting out of the way and leaving it alone) that a cloud of criticism has drifted across some remarkably fine performances of which W. M. Woodfull's 73 today was probably the greatest. It was a real "captain's innings" played when the tide of fortune was running hard against his team. The only other man to exceed a quarter century in Australia's second innings was the famous Don Bradman, who atoned for his failure in the first knock by scoring a gallant 66. In the first innings neither of these men "came off" and the scoring developed upon Ponsford and W. A. Oldfield, who collected 85 and 41, respectively.

A great deal of England's strength lies in the fact its "tail" is merely an extension of its backbone. A good example was afforded by Hedley Verity, included in the side as a bowler and ranked ninth on the batting list. From this lowly position he made 45 and 40. The greater reason for England's superiority, however, is they have now some very fast bowlers who bump the ball on the leg side of the batsmen. This is the hardest type of attack to cope with because the batsmen who are not used to it may be hit hard anywhere from the knee upwards. There was no protest when the Australians did this in 1921, but yesterday the Australians themselves protested against it in a cable to the Marylebone Cricket Club in London. The summary:

ENGLAND'S FIRST INNINGS

Sutcliffe, c Wall; b O'Reilly	9
Jardine, b Wall	3
Hammond, c Oldfield; b Wall	2
Ames, b Ironmonger	3
Leyland, b O'Reilly	83
Wyatt, c Richardson; b Grimmett	78
Paynter, c Fingleton; b Wall	77
Allen, lbw; b Grimmett	15
Verity, c Richardson; b Wall	46
Voce, b Wall	8
Larwood, not out	3
Extras	15
Total	341

SECOND INNINGS

Jardine, lbw; b Ironmonger	56
Sutcliffe, c substitute; b Wall	7
Wyatt, c Wall; b O'Reilly	49
Allen, lbw; b Grimmett	15
Hammond, b Bradman	85
Leyland, c Wall; b Ironmonger	43
Ames, b O'Reilly	69
Verity, lbw; b O'Reilly	40
Larwood, c Bradman; b Ironmonger	8
Paynter, not out	1
Voce, b O'Reilly	8
Extras	32
Total	412

AUSTRALIA'S FIRST INNINGS

Woodfull, b Allen	22
Fingleton, c Ames; b Allen	0
Bradman, c Allen; b Larwood	8
McCabe, c Jardine; b Larwood	8
Ponsford, b Voce	85
Richardson, b Allen	28
Oldfield (retired hurt)	41
Grimmett, c Voce; b Allen	10
Wall, b Hammond	6
O'Reilly, b Larwood	0
Ironmonger, not out	0
Extras	14
Total	222

SECOND INNINGS

Woodfull, not out	73
Ponsford, c Jardine; b Larwood	3
Fingleton, b Larwood	0
Bradman, c and b Verity	66
McCabe, c Leyland; b Allen	7
Richardson, c Allen; b Larwood	21
Grimmett, b Allen	6
Wall, b Allen	0
O'Reilly, b Larwood	5
Ironmonger, b Allen	0
Oldfield (did not bat)	0
Extras	12
Total	193

BOWLING ANALYSIS

England's First Innings

	Overs	Maiden Overs	Runs	Wks.
Wall	34.1	10	72	5
O'Reilly	50	19	82	2
Ironmonger	20	6	50	1
Grimmett	28	6	94	2
McCabe	14	3	28	0

Second Innings

Wall	29	6	75	1
O'Reilly	50.3	21	79	4
Ironmonger	57	21	87	3
Grimmett	35	9	74	1
McCabe	16	0	42	0
Bradman	4	0	23	1

Australia's First Innings

Larwood	25	6	55	3
Allen	23	4	71	4
Hammond	17.4	4	30	1
Voce	14	5	21	1
Verity	16	7	31	0

Second Innings

Larwood	19	3	71	4
Allen	17.2	5	50	4
Voce	4	1	7	0
Hammond	9	3	27	0
Verity	20	12	26	1

FALL OF WICKETS

England's First Innings—One for four, two for 16, three for 16, four for 30, five for 186, six for 196, seven for 228, eight for 324, nine for 336, 10 for 341.

Second Innings—One for seven, two for 91, three for 123, four for 154, five for 245, six for 296, seven for 394, eight for 395, nine for 400, 10 for 412.

Australia's First Innings—One for one, two for 18, three for 34, four for 51, five for 131, six for 194, seven for 212, eight for 222, nine for 223.

Second Innings—One for three, two for 12, three for 100, four for 116, five for 171, six for 183, seven for 183, eight for 192, nine for 193.

Owing to the enforced retirement of Oldfield, only nine Australian wickets fell.

WEBB WINS AT CORAL GABLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 19—Fred Webb, Hollywood (Fla.), golfer and winner of the qualifying-round medal, had a hard battle to defeat F. D. Banning of Miami in the first round of the American Left Handers Golf Association's winter tournament at the Miami Biltmore Country Club yesterday, but finally won on the eighteenth green, 1 up. Mrs. Mildred Hamberg of Valley Stream, N. Y., the only woman contestant, was eliminated yesterday by Robert Crosbie of Newton, Mass., 5 and 4. Everett G. Livesay of Columbus, Ohio, runnerup in the qualifying round, defeated J. E. Courtney of Miami, 3 and 2.

ONE GAME OF SERIES AT NIGHT

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19 (AP)—Officials of the San Francisco Seals and Missions baseball clubs in the Pacific Coast League announced recently that probably one game of every 1933 Pacific Coast League baseball series in this city will be played at night. President Joe Bearwald of the Missions said that while he does not care for night baseball in San Francisco, he is willing that his club play one night game in each of its home series.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Clarkson Tech 2, Yale 1.
Mass. State 2, Williams 2.
St. Nicholas 5, Princeton 4.

Leading Teams Win in Class A

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS A TEAM STANDING

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Columbia U. C.	8	1	35	9	.833
New York A. C.	8	1	32	13	.830
Fraternity S. T. C.	7	3	32	18	.700
Yale Club	4	6	18	32	.400
Crescent A.-H. C.	2	7	21	34	.322
Princeton Club	2	7	12	32	.272
Harvard Club	2	8	11	39	.200

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—Substitutes were plentiful yesterday in the Metropolitan Class A squash tennis team championships, as the eleventh round was played. But though the lineups were new, the results went as expected, with the three leading teams all victors by scores of 4 to 1.

Columbia University Club, with R. B. Haines and C. R. Ince out of the play, defeated Yale Club, on the courts of the latter, 4 to 1; F. A. Sieverman Jr. and F. M. Loughman were out of New York Athletic Club, while F. V. S. Hyde and Murray Taylor defaulted for Harvard, giving the home team the victory also at 4 to 1; and E. R. Larigan and R. M. Kirkland were absentees from Fraternity Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, and Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, respectively, in their match, which went to the latter, 4 to 1. The summary:

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS A TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP—Eleventh Round

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 4, YALE CLUB 1

P. T. Moore, Columbia U. C., defeated F. B. Ryan Jr., 15—7, 15—4.
E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C., defeated W. D. Hoag Jr., 15—11, 15—8.
J. R. Quiney, Yale Club, won from N. C. Willett, by default.
Frank V. Brodil, Columbia U. C., defeated L. H. Sonneborn, 15—1, 5—15, 15—11.
R. H. Reutter, Columbia U. C., defeated W. W. Stokes Jr., 14—17, 15—2, 15—4.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 4, HARVARD CLUB 1

H. P. Wolf, New York, won from F. V. S. Hyde, by default.
P. J. Cohalan, New York, won from Murray Taylor, by default.
Barwell Elliott, New York, defeated W. K. Rice, 15—9, 15—4.
Sefton Tranter Jr., New York, defeated C. J. Mason Jr., 15—12, 15—7.
R. C. Flack, Harvard Club, defeated R. W. Georgi, 10—15, 15—6, 18—15.

FRATERNITY S. T. C. 4, CRESCENT A.-H. C. 1

Milton Baron, Fraternity, defeated Donald Lawson 15—7, 15—5.
L. S. Green, Fraternity, defeated W. J. Hall, 12—15, 15—6, 15—12.
L. A. Strasser, Fraternity, defeated Frank C. Hart, 9—15, 15—9, 15—11.
W. E. Coyle, Fraternity, defeated J. N. Schermerhorn, 15—2, 15—7.
T. H. Hendrickson, Crescent, defeated R. A. O'Neill, 18—14, 11—15, 15—9.

THIRD VICTORY FOR DEFENDING CHAMPION

UNITED STATES AMATEUR THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	W	L	HR	PC
Edward Lee, New York A. C.	3	0	7	1.000
Alfredo de Oro, Brooklyn	2	1	4	.667
Charles D. Gill, Clarksburg	2	1	5	.667
Abraham Kaiser, Brooklyn	2	2	5	.500
Bernard Zion, Boston	1	2	7	.333
Eugene A. Girard, L'g Beach	0	4	4	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—Edward Lee, the defending champion, showed his finest play yesterday when he defeated Abraham Kaiser of Brooklyn in the United States Amateur Three-Cushion Billiards Championship at the New York Athletic Club. He defeated the Brooklynite, 50 to 21, and required only 50 innings to do it. He also made his best run of the series so far, seven, equaling the record established by Bernard Zion on the opening day. Kaiser trailed from the start, and had to stay on the defensive, his best run being three, early in the contest.

In the other game, Charles D. Gill, the Clarksburg (W. Va.) player, defeated Eugene A. Girard, a local player, after a long slow battle, 50 to 47, in 96 innings. Gill made a high run of five, to three for Girard.

HUGH PLAXTON RELEASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Jan. 19—Windsor Bulldogs of the International Hockey League in finding their affiliations with Montreal Maroons of the National Hockey League anything but helpful this season. The Bulldogs have received less assistance from the major leaguers than ever before in four years of association with the Maroons, probably because of financial stress. Today the Bulldogs lost the services of Desmond Roche, speedy right winger, who was recalled by the Maroons. Recently Earl Roche, brother of Desmond was recalled by Maroons, released after a brief trial and signed by Boston Bruins. As Maroons are already well supplied with right wing players, it is doubtful whether Desmond will be retained. Hugh Plaxton, former amateur star, now with the Bulldogs, yesterday received word of his release by the Maroons. It is likely, however, that he will remain with the Bulldogs at a reduced salary. Norman Smith and Michael "Mickey" Blake are the only players on the Windsor roster listed as the property of the Maroons. Manager Herbert Mitchell of the Bulldogs is looking for players to fill the places of the Roche brothers.

GREENLEAF CLEANS UP

E. Ralph Greenleaf, world's professional pocket-billiard champion, took part in three exhibition billiard matches in Boston, yesterday, and won all of them. In the afternoon he defeated Tom Andrews at the Capitol Billiard Rooms, 125 to 49 and in the evening he defeated Harry Marcus, 125 to 11 in seven innings. He had a high run of 76. Greenleaf played a three-cushion match with Marcus and won it 20 to 9 in 17 innings. The evening matches were played at the Boston Recreation Academy.

JENNY WINS PAIR OF EVENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 19—Samuel L. Jenny of St. Louis, Mo., won the mid-winter doubles target championship here yesterday by breaking 182 clay targets out of a possible 200. Earlier in the day, Jenny triumphed in the Sandhill special, 100 single targets at 16 yards, with a perfect score. The double victory yesterday gives Jenny a tie with Joseph Hiestand of Hillsboro, Ohio, who won the two opening events the day before. Jenny is former North American titleholder.

SPENCE DEFENDS HIS TITLE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—The veteran Rutgers University star, Walter Spence '34, competing for the New York Athletic Club, successfully defended his senior Metropolitan Amateur Athletic Union 100-yard free-style swimming championship here last night in the 75-foot Winged Foot pool. Spence finished a foot in front of John Howland Jr., a team mate and former Yale star. His time was 53⅘s.

SELPH SIGNS CONTRACT

HOUSTON, Texas, Jan. 19 (AP)—Carey Selph, who played second base for the pennant-winning Houston Buffs clubs of 1929 and 1931, signed a short time ago to manage the 1933 Houston team, President Fred Ankenman announced. It had generally been anticipated Selph would manage and play second for the 1933 Buffs, but the matter was not closed definitely until recently.

ONE OFFICIAL IN COAST GAMES

SEATTLE, Wash, Jan. 19 (AP)—Basketball fans who attend the northern division Pacific Coast Conference games this season find only one official. In line with the retrenchment program in all sport activities, coaches of the circuit decided recently to dispense with the services of umpires in all championship contests. Referees will handle games alone this season.

STEVENS TO COACH FRESHMEN

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 19 (AP)—The appointment of Dr. Marvin A. Stevens '25, for five years head varsity coach, as coach of the freshman football team, was announced by the Yale Athletic Association today.

JACKSON HAS TWO VICTORIES

Kieckhefer and Layton Also Triumph in Billiard Tourney

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD STANDING

Player	Won	Lost	HR	BG
C. L. Jackson	2	0	7	48
J. M. Layton	1	0	11	35
J. N. Bosseman Jr.	1	0	5	72
Welker Cochran	1	0	5	53
T. S. Denton	1	1	8	40
A. H. Kieckhefer	1	1	5	67
F. S. Scoville	1	1	2	..
A. K. Hall	0	1	4	..
Otto Reiselt	0	1	7	..
A. J. Thurnblad	0	2	6	..

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 19—A. H. Kieckhefer of this city returned successfully to the defense of his title in the world's professional three-cushion billiard championship tournament at the Wabash Recreation here last night. Kieckhefer defeated a former champion, T. S. Denton of Kansas City, Mo., by the score of 50 to 45 in 68 innings, disproving his own theory that any contest he allows to go over 55 innings belongs to his rival.

Kieckhefer, beaten in his first appearance, appeared set for another trimming in the early innings against Denton. His play just would not connect; his long chance shots were much too long and when Denton took the lead in the fifty-third, 37 to 36, many of the Kieckhefer fans showed apprehension. The champion, however, rallied, and the fortunes shifted back and forth. As they started the sixty-eighth, they were tied at 45-each and Kieckhefer then scored his high run of five caroms to win. The score by innings:

Kieckhefer—0 0 1 2 2 0 1 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 4 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 2 1 0 2 0 3 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 2—Total—50. Innings—68. High run—5.

Denton—1 0 0 1 2 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 3 1 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 1 6 3 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—Total—45. Innings—67. High run—3.

A new high run mark for the tourney was set by J. M. Layton of Sedalia, Mo., many times champion, when he stepped to the table for the first time in the meet and clicked off 11 consecutive caroms from a set-up his rival gave him after missing the spot shot. He defeated F. C. Scoville of Buffalo, N. Y., eastern champion, 50 to 8 in 35 innings. The game set a record for low innings, and for fewest points allowed opponent.

After running 11, Layton continued to score to the sixth frame, at which point he held the commanding lead of 22 to 1. He lost a point in the fifth frame for fouling, but ran a seven in the twentieth. He counted in spurts of two and four, and went out on a run of the latter size. The score by innings:

Layton—11 3 3 2 3 2 2 0s 0 0 1 0 0 0 3 2 1 0 1 0 1 7 1 0 0 0 2 4 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 4. Total—50. Innings—35. High run—11. Safeties—1. Fouls—1.

Scoville—0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0s 1 1 0 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0. Total—8. Innings—35. High run—2. Safeties—1.

Another champion fell before the attack of C. L. Jackson of Detroit, the Northern Sectional title winner, in the fifth game of the tourney. He defeated A. J. Thurnblad of Chicago, 50 to 44 in 48 frames. Unlike his first game when he came from behind, Jackson led from the first inning, though mostly by narrow margins. Thurnblad caught him only once, at 28, in the twenty-eighth frame when he ran a four. The score by innings:

Jackson—2 2 2 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 3 3 2s 0 1 0 2 0 2 1 0s 1 0 1 0 2 1 0s 3 0 1 1 0 0 3 2 0 3 1 1 0 0 2 0 1 0 4—Total—50. Innings—48. High run—4. Safeties—3.

Thurnblad—2 0 0s 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 3 1 0s 0 5 1 1 3 3 1 0s 0 0 0 1 0 4s 0 0 0 3 1 0s 0 0 0s 3 2 0 1 0s 1 0 4 1 0 0—Total—44. Innings—48. High run—5. Safeties—8. Referee—C. H. McElligott, all games.

ARROWS CONTINUE TO LEAD STANDING

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	10	5	6	50	41	25
Boston	10	4	5	60	37	24
Providence	10	2	8	52	44	22
New Haven	7	3	9	37	50	17
Quebec	5	2	14	42	69	12

RESULTS JAN. 18

Boston 4, Providence 1.
Philadelphia 1, New Haven 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19—With a lone goal the Philadelphia Arrows won from the New Haven Eagles in the Canadian-American Hockey League match at the Arena last night, the final score being, 1 to 0.

The victory enabled the Philadelphia team to retain its lead, although the Boston Cubs also won their match and are right on their heels. This was the fourth-straight victory for the Arrows, who appeared rather worn from their recent road trip.

To Paul Runge went the only scoring honors of the match. He took an assist from Yank Boyd with less than a minute left in the opening period and shot past Maury Roberts. Wilf Cude played goal for the Arrows as Dave Kerr was recalled by the Montreal Maroons and left for Canada an hour before the match.

PHILADELPHIA	NEW HAVEN
Hudson, Anderson, Pratt, lw	rw, Kuhn, Collings, Wilson
Conn, Boyd, c	c, Convey, Jackson
Phillips, Runge, rw	lw, Keating, Burmister, Picketts
Desmarais, Peters, ld	rd, Regan, Doran
McGoldrick, Nichols, rd	ld, Speyer, Pringle
Cude, g	g, Roberts

Score—Philadelphia 1, New Haven 0. Runge for Philadelphia. Assist—Boyd for Philadelphia. Officials A. G. Smith and Stevenson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Bruin Cubs took second place undisputed in the Canadian-American Hockey League standing as a result of defeating the Providence Reds, 4 to 1, at the Boston Garden last night. Cubs and Reds were tied for second before the game.

The locals outplayed the visitors despite again taking the ice without their star center, Alex Cook, and defenseman, Joe Jerwa. Only spectacular goaltending by Percy Jackson kept the Reds at bay at times, however.

Golf swings brought the early Cub goals, Davie batting the puck in at six minutes of the first period and Buckles sweeping the puck in at 15m. 59s. of the second period. Ten seconds later King scored in combination with Buckles. Harrington scored at seven minutes of the final period, Vail and Connor receiving assists, and Klein converted Saunders's pass at 16m. 15s. to end the scoring. The Cubs had another goal called back for interference with Goalie Bryne. The summary:

BOSTON	PROVIDENCE
Klein, Weir, Harnott, lw	rw, Rivers, Taylor, McCully
O'Neil, Benson, King, c	c, Murray, Alexandre, Vail, Connor
Saunders, Davie, Buckles, rw	lw, Harrington, Hart, Hinsperger, Taylor
Warshawski, Boucher, Lane, lc	rd, McVicar, Vail
Lane, Davie, rd	ld, Lesieur, Vail, Hinsperger
Jackson, g	g, Byrne

Score—Boston 4, Providence 1. Goals—Davie, Buckles, King, Klein for Boston; Harrington for Providence. Assists—Weir, Buckles, Saunders for Boston; Vail, Connor for Providence. Officials—W. A. Shaver and W. J. Cleary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SHORT HILLS WINS OVER ESSEX CLUB

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS B TEAM STANDING

NEW JERSEY GROUP

	Matches W	Matches L	Games W	Games L	P.C.
Short Hills Club	5	0	19	5*	1.000
Montclair A. C.	3	1	11	9	.750
Elizabeth T. & C. C.	1	3	10	10	.250
Essex Club	0	5	4	20*	.000

*One match unplayed.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—Short Hills Club preserved its unbeaten record in the Metropolitan Class B Squash Tennis team championship, New Jersey Group, yesterday when it defeated Essex Club on the winners' courts, 4 to 0, one match being canceled when it could not affect the result.

The other match in the group, between Montclair Athletic Club and Elizabeth Town & Country Club, on the courts of the latter, was set over to the week-end. The summary:

A. H. Marckwald Jr., Short Hills, defeated W. B. Stanley, Essex, 15—13, 15—8.
G. A. Lewis, Short Hills, defeated Paul Scheerer, 15—12, 15—18, 15—9.
Louis P. Bayard, Short Hills, against Joseph H. Scheerer, canceled.
Schuyler Van Vechten, Short Hills, defeated Carl Good, 15—3, 15—6.
J. R. Montgomery, Short Hills, defeated P. B. Lawrence, 15—9, 15—5.

OKLAHOMA STOPS KANSAS STATE FIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORMAN, Okla., Jan. 19—Oklahoma won a "Big Six" Conference basketball game here last night from Kansas State, 39 to 36, but the fans went away singing the plaudits of the visiting team's great rally in the last eight minutes of play, a rally that saw Kansas State score 13 points to Oklahoma's 2.

Capt. A. J. Skradski '33 and F. W. Boyd '34, Kansas State guards, peppered the goal in the last few minutes, Skradski scoring several sensational shots from near midcourt. With Oklahoma leading, 37 to 23, this pair launched the Kansas State rally. The summary:

OKLAHOMA	KANSAS STATE
Anderson, lf	rg Skradski
Beck, rf	lg, Boyd
Lecrone, Vaughn, c	c, Dalton
Main, Bross, lg	rf, Stoner, Breen
Browning, rg	lf, Graham

Score—University of Oklahoma 39, Kansas State College 36. Goals from floor—Browning 6, Beck 5, Anderson 4, Lecrone for Oklahoma; Skradski 5, Boyd 4, Graham 2, Stoner 2, Dalton 2 for Kansas State. Goals from foul—Lecrone 3, Beck, Anderson, Browning, Breen for Oklahoma; Boyd 3, Graham, Stoner, Skradski for Kansas State. Referee—John Bold, Kansas.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Alabama 35, Mississippi 26.
Annapolis 49, Lafayette 23.
Bradley 24, Illinois Wes. 22.
Centenary 34, Stetson 26.
Crane 29, Valparaiso 25.
Denison 24, Ohio 23.
DePauw 29, Wabash 14.
Eureka 37, Millikin 32.
Iowa S. T. 32, Luther 29.
Johns Hopkins 37, Maryland 27.
Louisiana St. 37, Miss. State 34.
Manchester 41, Huntington 23.
North Carolina 32, ... C. State 23.
Oklahoma 39, Kansas State 36.
Oshkosh 45, Milwaukee T. 29.
Pittsburgh 30, Carnegie Tech 24.
S. D. Wesleyan 33, Sioux Falls 29.
St. Ambrose 22, Augustana 20.
St. Lawrence 46, Union 16.
Syracuse 34, Cornell 31.
Texas 39, So. Methodist 33.
Transylvania 37, Centre 23.
Vanderbilt 38, Georgia Tech 27.
Virginia M. I. 26, Virginia 25.
Washburn 29, Baker 13.
Washington 37, Delaware 23.
Wesleyan 36, Conn. Aggies 22.
Williams 52, Mass. State 46
Wittenberg 35, Miami 32.

SOCCOLI AND BOWBEER WIN

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 19 (AP)—Carl Gonzales of Tampa, Fla., who tied for medalist honors in the tenth annual Glenn H. Curtiss amateur trophy golf tournament, was knocked out of the competition yesterday in the first round of match play, while the other low qualifiers, Don Soccoli of New Britain, Conn., and H. F. Bowbeer of Chicago, won their matches. Gonzales lost to Earl Christiansen of Miami, 1 up. He carded 76 in the qualifying round over the Miami Springs course. Soccoli, prominent in many winter tournaments in Florida, defeated John Wagner of Chicago, 3 and 2, while Bowbeer registered an even more impressive victory, 6 and 5, over Harcourt M. Brice of Miami. Lee Chase Sr. of Buffalo, N. Y., was carried to the eighteenth hole before he won, 1 up, from L. S. Drucker of Detroit. Arnold Brillhart of Miami defeated Jack B. Ryerson of Cooperstown, N. Y., 3 and 2, and Arthur P. Lawton of Providence, R. I., won, 3 and 1, from Ed. Olson of Miami.

INDIANA SPORT PLANS

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Jan. 19 (AP)—Indiana University will have golf and tennis teams entered in intercollegiate competition this year despite the depression, Z. G. Clevenger, athletic director, said yesterday an arrangement had been worked out whereby the golf and tennis players will pay their own traveling expenses and will receive meals and lodging from their hosts. The compliment will be returned when teams from other universities play here.

RED BIRDS PICK SPARTANSBURG

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Columbus Red Birds of the American Association will train at Spartansburg, S. C., this spring, L. S. MacPhail, president, has announced. The first squad, including the pitchers and catchers, will leave Columbus March 10. The second squad will depart March 17.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 179

CARL P. VOSS

Detroit, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with Toronto Maple Leafs of the National Hockey League late in the season of 1926-27. He was born at Chelsea, Mass., Jan. 6, 1907. He is about 5ft. 10in. in height, weighs around 175 pounds, shoots left-handed, and plays left wing, center or defense. His record:

1924-25—Queen's University
1925-26—Kingston Juniors, O. H. A.
1926-27—Toronto Maple Leafs, National Hockey League
1927-28—Toronto Falcons, Canadian Professional Hockey League
1928-29—London, Canadian Professional Hockey League
1929-32—Buffalo, International Hockey League
1932-33—N. Y. Rangers-Detroit Red Wings, N. H. L.

CAPTAINS AT 95 COLLEGES

Tackles Lead in Election of 99 Football Leaders for 1933

The tackle, end and halfback positions lead in election of football captains for the 1933 season according to an unofficial list compiled recently. The list shows that 95 colleges throughout the United States elected 99 captains, which means that in four cases, co-captains were chosen. The colleges that picked a pair of leaders are, Albright, Bucknell, South Carolina and Ohio State.

Out of the 99 men chosen 20 play at a tackle position. Nineteen are ends and 17 halfbacks. Guards are represented by 13 men and fullbacks by 11, which leaves center with eight and quarterback with seven to complete the list.

Four of the 99 men elected play two positions, probably one on the offense and the other on the defense. Meyer Kupperburg '34 of C. C. N. Y. plays either tackle or fullback; Earl H. Wood '34 of Macalester either end or halfback; C. M. Cummings '34 of Texas A & M either tackle or end, and Russell Trott '34 either quarterback or fullback at Nebraska Wesleyan. The list follows:

COLLEGE FOOTBALL CAPTAINS FOR 1933

College, Captain and class	Position
Alabama—Foy A. Leach '34	end
Alabama P. I.—George W. Williams '34	qb
Albright—Charles J. Karlowicz '34	g
Stanley Hino '34	qb
Alleghany—Earl Vanamann '34	t
Amherst—Harold L. Warner Jr. '34	qb
Arkansas—Lewis Johnson '34	end
Boston C—Frank J. Maloney '34	fb
Boston U.—Alfonso A. Alberti '34	g
Bowdoin—Henry B. Hubbard '34	hb
Brown—Joseph E. Buonanno '34	qb
Bucknell—Nicholas A. Farina '34	c
Owen W. James '34	g
California—John Ransome '34	t
Centre—Charles Barksdale '34	end
Chicago—Peter Zimmer '34	hb
C. C. N. Y.—Meyer Kupperburg '34	t, fb
Clemson—John Heinemann '34	g
Colby—Arnold S. Peabody '34	hb
Colgate—Winston D. Anderson '34	end
Columbia—Clifford E. Montgomery '34	qb
Concordia—Cornell Otteson '34	g
Connecticut A. C.—Edward W. Cross '34	hb
Cornell—Frank K. Murdock '34	t
Dickinson—Lloyd Hughes '34	fb
Drexel—Theodore D. Markle '34	c
Duquesne—Albert Krankota '34	end
Furman—Robert W. Smith '34	hb
Georgetown—Tom J. Carolan '34	end
Gettysburg—Anthony Kozma '34	end
Grinnell—Howard Gould '34	t
Hamilton—William S. McGee '34	t
Harvard—John H. Dean '34	fb
Hobart—George E. Dickinson Jr. '34	t
Holy Cross—Charles J. Reiss '34	end
Illinois—Herman J. Walser '34	fb
Iowa—Tom W. Moore '34	g
Kansas State—Ralph M. Graham '34	fb
Kentucky—Howard G. Kreuter '34	end
La Verne—Aubrey Calvert '34	c
Lebanon Valley—Leon J. Volkins '34	t
Lehigh—Paul E. Short '34	qb
Lowell—Tech—John Baranowski '35	t
Macalester—Earl H. Wood '34	e, hb
Manhattan—William P. Pendergast '34	hb
Massachusetts—Louis J. Bush '34	hb
Michigan—Stanley R. Fay '34	hb
Middlebury—Victor J. Riccio '34	c
Minnesota—Roy J. Oen '34	c
Missouri—Charles J. Schiele Jr. '34	end
Murray State—Robert L. Bryant '34	g
Nebraska Wesleyan—Russell Trott '34	qb, fb
New York—Harry F. P. Tempie '34	fb
Niagara—Donald Lynch '34	c
N. Carolina State—Edgar Mumiskey '34	fb
N. Dakota A. C.—Milton Jacobson '34	end
Norwich—Alfred B. Darling '34	qb
Oberlin—Dean Ruth '34	hb
Ohio State—J. T. Gallus '34	g
Sidney Gillman '34	end
Pennsylvania—Roy W. Engle '34	c
Penn. Military—James E. Finch '34	t
Penn. State—Thomas A. Slusser Jr. '34	end
Princeton—Arthur S. Lane '34	t
Providence—Joseph M. Wright '34	hb
Purdue—William P. Fehring '34	t
Rensselaer P. I.—Frank J. Meyer '34	end
Rice Institute—F. A. Lauterbach Jr. '34	t
Rochester—David S. Price '35	c
South Carolina—Earl Clary '34	hb
Arthur E. Morehead '34	g
Springfield—Joseph A. Shields '34	hb
St. Lawrence—Michael Farsco '34	hb
St. Michael's—Thomas P. Tivnan '34	fb
Swarthmore—James Kelly '34	hb
Syracuse—Francis M. Tisdale '34	g
Tennessee—Talmadge M. Maples '34	c
Texas—Bill L. Smith '34	c
Texas A. & M.—C. M. Cummings '34	t, e
Texas Christian—Jack Graves '34	end
Trinity—Charles T. P. Kingstone '34	g
Tufts—John J. McGonagle '34	t
Union—Austin M. Fox '34	c
U. S. Military Acad.—H. J. Jablonsky '34	g
U. S. Naval Acad.—H. Q. Murray '34	end
Upsala—Franklin C. Archer '34	fb
Ursinus—Walter W. Tropp '34	hb
Utah—Harold Davies '34	end
Vermont—J. L. Morgan '34	t
Villanova—George L. Randour '34	hb
Virginia—Ray E. Burger '34	t
Virginia M. I.—Charles Straub '34	c
Virginia P. I.—W. E. Porterfield Jr. '34	c
Wesleyan—Charles H. Brown '34	end
Williams—Carl Davis '34	g
William and Mary—Gerald Quirk '34	t
Wisconsin—Harold C. Smith '34	fb
Worcester P. I.—W. L. Edgeworth '34	fb
Yale—Robert Lassiter Jr. '34	hb

Move Opens to Get Jobs for 4,000,000

(Continued from Page 1)

financial assistance should continue to be given to the unemployed. The National Government is just as convinced as are its critics that all persons who can be shown to be unable to support themselves ought to be adequately provided for at the cost of the taxpayer. The difference under discussion is confined to the question of how to reduce the large numbers of those in need of such direct assistance.

Mr. MacDonald and his advisers would concentrate upon helping industry by international agreements abroad and by tariffs, quotas and other trade and currency devices at home.

His political opponents, on the contrary, while agreeing as to the need for international action, would have little or nothing to do with tariffs, would regard quotas with suspicion, and would rely largely, so far as home measures are concerned, upon further works of public utility financed by the state.

Such works have undoubtedly operated successfully in India in the past as a means for relieving distress, but this precedent may be fallacious since conditions in India have hitherto differed from those in Britain in one quite essential respect.

This is because in Britain, but not in India, organized labor has been successful in claiming that the unemployed should not be given work at less than full trade-union wages. It is argued that to employ people on reduced wages in any circumstances is to run a risk of bringing down the general standard of living.

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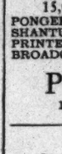

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DAILY FEATURES

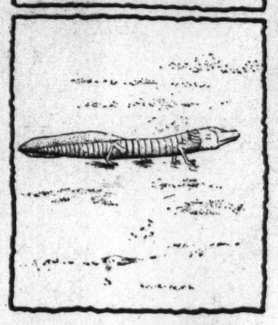
Cartoons of the Week

Courtesy Dallas News
ON HIS OWN

Courtesy St. Louis Globe-Democrat
THE CRYING NEED

Courtesy Cleveland Plain Dealer
WELL, THERE'S MORE THAN ONE WAY OF GETTING THERE!

All Nature



Texas Cave Salamander

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WOULD be great fun to dig a well and, after boring down until you thought China couldn't be far off, to have the water suddenly come up with a roar, bringing with it a variety of strange creatures which had never seen the light of day and which naturalists did not know existed. It would be like going off to some mythical land and finding such creatures as only comic newspapers can invent.

Yet, such a thing actually happened in 1892 near San Marcos, Texas. Strange salamanders, such as the one shown above, were forced up along with other equally curious marine animals, from an unsuspected stream 188 feet below the surface. In an aquarium they clambered over the rocky bottom, swinging their legs in irregular circles at each step. When placed on land the long, slim legs were too weak to support them. All sorts of delicate food was offered them, but they would have none of it. It was decided that they live on tiny organisms found in the water, or else are capable of long fasts.

It is evident that at some time in the distant past, the ancestors of these salamanders were normal; but lack of use during the centuries while countless generations lived far underground, caused the eyes to become useless, and, though they are still present, they have become coated over with skin. Eye muscles have completely vanished.

These cave salamanders are absolutely colorless in their natural environment and remain so when kept in a dark room; but when exposed to the light, the skin takes on a black shade. Three small, blade-like gills on each side just behind the head serve as breathing organs. As it is with some kinds of fish, a broad fin extends down half the length of the back to the tip of the tail. Another smaller one forms the under part of the tail. The four fingers and five toes are thin and pointed.

Three other salamanders, whose eyes are a bit more than mere ornaments, inhabit the caves of North America. Those with completely normal eyes are those which occasionally spend some time in the light.

In Europe, the vast caves of Adelsberg (not far from Trieste) are celebrated as the home of a salamander quite similar to the Texas Cave species.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

45

The investigation was was not allowed to come to a complete stop until the men of which the board was comprised had proved concluseively and beyond the shadow of a doubt that not only was the suspicioned man out of town on the night, but had been for a period of three consecutive months

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

GOD hath so formed the nature of the reasoning creature that he may never win aught of his own good without he furnish something of service to the common good.
—EPICTETUS

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Nucleus ("Subscriber")—*Nu'-kle-us* (first *u* long as in *use*, *e* as in *create*, second *u* as in *circus*). Not *noo'-klis*.

"I done" ("Subscriber," who advances the theory that many conversationalists who are accused of saying "I done," really intend to utter the necessary "have," but carelessly elide it)—"I have done," of course, is almost always shortened in conversation to "I've done"; and it is only a step from that to "I done" unless the speaker is careful with his enunciation. Moral: Speak a bit more slowly, and a bit more distinctly.

"He is one of those rare persons who allow no one to think they . . ." (A. McC., who cites this passage in the edited form of a recent Editor's Puzzle, and inquires if it would not be equally correct to substitute "he" for "they")—In the edited form of the Editor's Puzzle, the intention was to have "they" refer to "persons." The sense would be changed, of course, but there would be no objection to substituting a pronoun which would refer to "one." A common rule, however, is to have "ons" refer to "one."

"I shall be back as soon as I can" (H. F. M., who says the "corrected" passage in a recent Editor's Puzzle should have read "I *will come* back as soon as I can")—We like to be agreeable, but "will" in the first person expresses determination, an announcement of intention to control the act. There being no such intention to control evident in the passage (something seems to stand in the way of the subject's free action), we changed the "will' to "shall," to express simple futurity.

Furthermore, we see no reason why "back" (adverb expressing "place where") cannot be used with parts of the verb "to be." Perhaps our critic could find fault with "I wish I *were back* with the boys." etc.; but "back" in such a use is established as good idiom.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

In Lighter Vein

Not Himself

The Congressman's sister was accustomed to keep an eye on him while at home. On this occasion she called him up at Washington by long distance.

"What have you been doing?" she demanded.

"What do you mean?"

"Don't try to fool me. I read the papers. Yesterday they said the Speaker didn't recognize you."—*Christian Observer.*

Pearson's
"Darling, meet Mr. Willie Jones. We grew up together."

The Day Off

He was standing on the corner, paying absolutely no attention to anyone. He shook his head and mumbled to himself: "No, no—no, no, no!" He paid no attention to the crowd that gathered, but just kept saying: "No, no, no!"

An officer shook him by the arm and said: "What's the matter, my friend?"

"Nothing at all," came the reply. "I'm just a 'yes man' taking a day off!"—*Railroad Trainman.*

Always Had Wondered

Teacher: "Are there any more questions you would like to ask about whales?"

Small Girl: "Teacher, what has the prince got to do with them?"—*Printer's Ink.*

Quite Safe

Young Thing (after the third singing lesson): "Do you think I might make use of my voice in public now?"

Musician: "Yes, certainly. I see no reason why you shouldn't, say, join in the National Anthem."—*Vart Hem.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Courtesy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

ONE day, shortly before Christmas, a woman went into a big store, about five minutes to one, to purchase some calendars and cards. She strolled round the many display counters, going through piles of boxes and packets—in order to find just what she required. She did not hurry, having reserved all the afternoon for her Christmas shopping; and after selecting a goodly number of things, she took them to one of the assistants, who checked them up, wrapped up the calendars, and carefully fitted each card into an envelope, going to much trouble to find satisfactory ones, as some of the cards were of an awkward size.

Eventually the shopper paid the bill, took her parcel, and left the department, the assistant smiling a very kindly "Good morning" to her.

When she reached the ground floor, imagine her surprise to find the place closed! Sheets covered the show stands, counters were emptied of their goods, and there was a watchman at the door waiting to let her out through a narrow shutter. Then she realized that this particular store closed at one o'clock, and unwittingly she had kept several workers back while she had leisurely chosen her cards! Yet there had been no signs of hurry or impatience. The utmost care had been extended and the woman was deeply impressed.

She apologized to the watchman, who assured her that it was "quite all right." But she decided to write to the manager and express her regrets; at the same time, mentioning how much she appreciated the extreme courtesy and attention that had been shown to her by the assistant concerned, despite the lateness of the time. His reply was so kind that it is given word for word:

Dear Madam,

We are in receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and beg to thank you most heartily for all it contains.

It is so refreshing to receive a letter of gratitude for small service rendered, that we cannot adequately express to you how much we appreciate this. The assistant in question is absent from business today, but hope that she will be here tomorrow, when it will be our first duty and pleasure to put before her your extremely nice letter.

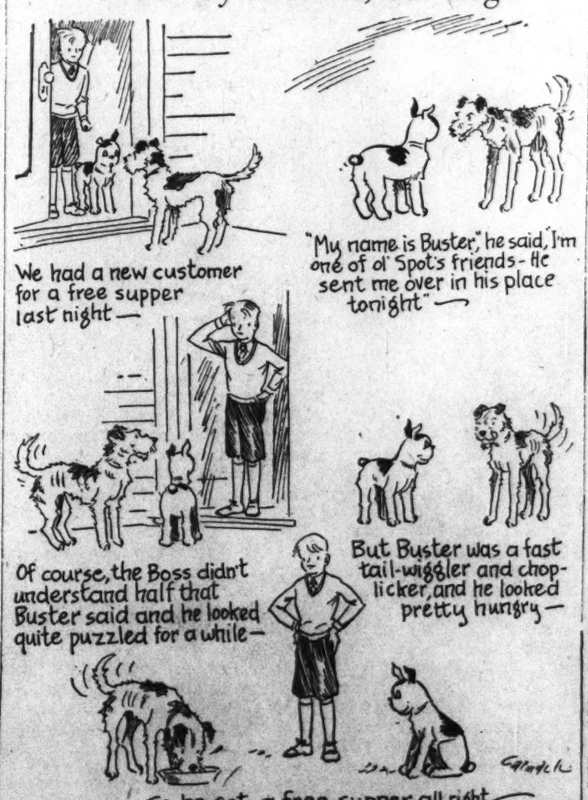
Thanking you again for all this and assuring you of our services always,

Yours faithfully,

.....
Manager.

When such kindly feelings exist between the public and the store, it is no wonder that successful undertakings ensue, to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


We had a new customer for a free supper last night—
"My name is Buster," he said, "I'm one of ol' Spot's friends—He sent me over in his place tonight"—
Of course, the Boss didn't understand half that Buster said and he looked quite puzzled for a while—
But Buster was a fast tail-wiggler and chop-licker, and he looked pretty hungry—
So he got a free supper all right—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Voting is compulsory in Belgium, and any citizen who, without reason, has failed to vote four times in 10 years is deprived of citizenship and is debarred from holding any public office for 10 years?

The Congressional Library in Washington is the largest library in the world, but the State Library in Berlin is the largest library building?

To supply all material needs, the technocrats declare that the adult population of the United States would have to work only four hours a day for four days a week?

Japan is appropriating twice as much money for her army, navy and air forces as last year?

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: It's simple. Reduce the lawmaker's salary 10 per cent when he increases taxes 1 per cent; raise his salary 10 per cent for every 1 per cent reduction.

Richmond Times-Dispatch: "A man should marry the girl who chooses him," says a Northwestern University professor, rather unnecessarily, we think.

Atlantic City Union: It's beyond us. If the people would spend four billion, everybody would prosper; if the Government spends four billion, everybody is poorer.

Los Angeles Times: It's funny that a girl always wants a husband she can look up to and then starts holding him down.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

A Reminder From the President

UNCERTAINTY as to fiscal action in Washington is among the causes making for the laggard sprouting of the tiny bud of improvement that business commentators have observed.

The President can do very little in fiscal matters without congressional support. On Dec. 5 last year he made his recommendations. For the fiscal year beginning next July 1, he showed that the estimated expenses will be $3,974,000,000, or some $264,000,000 short of the budget as drawn up a year ago for the present fiscal year. Thus he had done his part toward accomplishing savings within his own authority.

But he was not satisfied with this record. He invited congressional coöperation in further economies. He proposed slashes amounting to $184,000,000, including $130,000,000 from the disbursements to veterans. He also suggested that the Government should waive the payment into the sinking fund for retiring the public debt. For 1933-34 this is $534,000,000. Thus the appropriations would be reduced to $3,233,000,000.

These expenses, of course, are merely one side of the national accounts. On the other side stand the receipts. How will they fare? Last December the President hazarded that they would amount to $2,926,000,000, thus leaving a deficit of $307,000,000, which he proposed should be bridged by a manufacturers' excise tax and the continuance of the gasoline tax, to yield altogether $492,000,000.

The President's new budget message alters these figures somewhat. He now thinks that receipts will not come up to his December estimate by $100,000,000 to $300,000,000. There will thus be a deficit of, say, $500,000,000. Moreover, this estimate assumes the saving of $538,000,000 through economies recommended by the President though Congress as yet has neither acceded to these nor framed any alternative. What is wanted, therefore—even if no attempt is made to make up foreign debt defaults—is a cut of half a billion in expenses and an increase of revenues of half a billion. It was to expedite action on this twin problem that the President indited his fresh message.

Action by Congress is impossible to predict. In public its members have helped to sponsor the bugaboo that a scrupulously balanced budget is necessary. Yet they continue to be dilatory. Their delay offers the best argument for the proposal to segregate the budget into two parts. One would take care of current expenses out of taxation. The other would embrace all capital items, which would be raised by bond issues. The question of whether or not there is a deficit in the national accounts would thus turn on the state of the former budget.

Illustrations of the need readily suggest themselves. The public works program as approved by President Hoover is self-supporting. In the 1933-34 budget this item accounts for $305,000,000, exclusive of new outlays on military establishments. Several bills before Congress would begin new programs. Why should they be rated in the national accounts on a par with, say, the salaries of government officials, which do not yield anything to the Treasury in return for the outgo? They are assets, not simply appropriations.

An extraordinary budget is, of course, not without its dangers. It is a standing invitation to the fiscally irresponsible. And it is true that capital expenditures may be liabilities rather than assets. But if the items were carefully scrutinized prior to admittance, and safeguards laid down by law, there would not be much danger that nonproductive items would get in. What is far more dangerous is the tendency of legislators to say that a balanced budget is absolutely necessary and do nothing about it.

"East Side, West Side"

OUT of New York comes a story with a happy ending. The metropolis on the Hudson may not wear its heart on its sleeve, but no one who knows it doubts that the aforesaid heart will always be found in its right place. The world in general may sadly neglect its singers and poets, but Gotham picks up the bard who is down and assures him that he isn't out.

So when the newspapers told of the plight in which James W. Blake who, nearly four decades ago, wrote the words of a famous song entitled "The Sidewalks of New York" and now, through stress of circumstance, found himself upon those very sidewalks he had glorified, several citizens got very busy about it, and "East Side and West Side" took up the refrain. Now Mr. Blake, his aged sister and sightless brother are being amply cared for.

Former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, whose adherents in his presidential campaign of 1928 used "The Sidewalks of New York" as their battle hymn, stopped showing visitors the sights of New York from the Empire State Building and writing editorials for the New Outlook, to lend first aid to the writer of the song. With characteristic sympathetic energy he pulled the lever which set the city's welfare machinery in motion.

Future historians, analyzing our era, may emphasize the fact that hardship and untoward conditions, instead of hardening, softened a people's heart so that, even when the strain was exceeding great, they could not only give cordial, kindly welcome to a visiting Poet Laureate from Britain but could also play the good Samaritan to a singer who had fallen by the wayside.

No Bed of Roses

THE world—even the Republican world—did not come to an end on November 8. Having survived two months since that debacle, even the rockier-ribbed are beginning to sit up and take notice of that surprising fact. They are actually discovering that all joy has not gone out of the world. Indeed, some recent events have been causing them to chuckle. The Long-Glass feud, for instance.

The spectacle of the Democratic Senator from Louisiana rendering null and void all the financial statesmanship of the Democratic Senator from Virginia by an outrageous filibuster can hardly bring sorrow to Republican stalwarts. Less publicized signs of present or prospective dissension in Democratic ranks are not overlooked by politicians who are already thinking in terms of 1936.

The belligerencies of budgeteering, the difficulties of debts, the speakership split, the finickyness of farm relief and the terrors of tariffs—harassments which long have fallen chiefly on Republican "ins"—are beginning already to beset the Democratic "outs" who will so soon be "in." Naturally, the nearly outs observe with some glee the shifting of troubles to the nearly ins.

Naturally, too, they increase their pleasure by anticipating troubles which will never appear. Yet it is clear already that the Roosevelt Administration is waltzing toward no bed of roses. It is probable that some economic recovery will come about in the next four years which will smooth the Democratic donkey's path. But there is much question whether such recovery will be general enough to satisfy hopes aroused in the last campaign. As the inimitably frank Huey Long said the other day in his filibuster on the Glass bill:

> We Democrats made a whole lot of promises to the people. We promised a job for every man; we said there wouldn't be a hungry man in the country. If we keep the promises we've got a lot to do.

While thoughtful people will not hold President-Elect Roosevelt responsible for all the wild promises of his followers, those who believed the promises may do so. And Mr. Roosevelt's "new deal" was interpreted by every discontented element in the country as a pledge to correct its particular trouble. Moreover, on some things the President-Elect nearly committed himself. Notably on farm relief.

Probably the picture from which disgruntled Republicans are today deriving the greatest enjoyment is that of what will happen to the Democrats when they tackle the job of setting the farmer's world to rights by legislation. Indeed, some of these things have already begun to happen. The patchwork "farm parity" bill which caused such a tumult in the House last week bears only a very altered resemblance to the original "domestic allotment" plan supposed to be favored by Mr. Roosevelt. But it is doubtful whether he can get anything better against the strong determination of large elements in his party. And it is still more doubtful if the majority of farmers will be satisfied with any new deal which Congress can set up by law.

All this may be most amusing to Republican politicians who remember the hard knocks they have had to take or who look forward to another opportunity to take them. But it may prove less entertaining to the nation as a whole, hoping and praying for relief from present ills. To most citizens the situation will suggest the need for something more constructive than chortling over the hardships and mistakes of the Democrats.

Two opportunities present themselves. First, for citizens to give loyalty and support to the new Government in every helpful and righteous endeavor. Second, for self-reliant Americans to stop looking to their Government to take care of them and to give new attention to what they can do themselves to improve their own and their country's condition.

Emancipating a Continent

FEDERATION between British India and the Indian Native States has emerged from the London Round Table Conference as a practical project. The criticism has frequently been made that federation is an impossibility, mainly because the federating units consist of elements so contrary to each other as to be unblendable. A British Government whose constituents are primarily Conservative has proved this to be a fallacy, even though the Conservatives were the first to hesitate about accepting federation when it was proposed at the first Round Table Conference.

The federation idea derived its impetus from the decision of the Indian princes to affiliate their domains with British India under a constitution that would have all-India for its sphere. Prior to the first Round Table Conference, federation was viewed as an ideal to be attained; but the decision of the princes took the issue from the realm of idealism and brought it within the ambit of practical politics. It was only in the reflective environment of India that the princes began to think twice about what they had proposed and began to be doubtful if they would obtain the best of the bargain when their autocratic power came into conflict with the democratic ideas which the British have fostered in British India during 150 years of association with Indians. The latest conference has shown that although there still is hesitancy on the part of many princes to enter federation, it may safely be said that federation will ultimately be India's status.

When the final history of India's constitutional question is written, it will be recorded that the victory has gone to the realists. Chief among the realists is Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India. He has made it clear that the new Government of India can work only if the triple association of Great Britain, British India and the Indian Native States is maintained.

By facing the realities of the Indian situation the British Government is now in a position to prepare its plans for India with a view to setting up federation at the earliest possible date. The federation envisaged predicates a constitution that has no parallel in world constitutions. It will see more than 500 autocracies being linked with British India, an area that is larger than many European countries, in a scheme whose domestic vibrations will react in Whitehall and Westminster, 7000 miles away. By a delicate adjustment of powers, Great Britain, British India, and Indian India will coöperate in governing a subcontinent which contains more than 350,000,000 people of diverse races, creeds, and religions.

Moreover, the responsibility for this government will rest largely in Indian hands—constituting one of the major achievements in political evolution. To insure the successful working of this constitution and to protect minorities bordering on 150,000,000 people, the British Government has devised means whereby the government will function under all conditions.

By defining the scope and purpose of the various safeguards Sir Samuel Hoare has brought the entire constitutional issue into precise terms. He has transformed volumes of generalities into the skeleton of a parliamentary bill. In doing it he has satisfied Indians as to the sincerity of the British people toward Indian aspirations, and few transformations have been more significant in the whole history of Indo-British relations than that represented in the recognition by Indians that Great Britain, in keeping with its tradition, is prepared to relax its bureaucratic hold on India when Indians have shown themselves competent to undertake their own government.

Pelicanocracy

THE pelicans are said to be interested in technocracy. The machine age has brought them such a large measure of benefit that they have become thoroughly converted to the proposition of a little labor and a lot of luxury.

The pelican is a wise old bird. As the holder of patents for the first known practical cold storage system it has led all other birds in the promotion of labor-saving devices. No bird has developed greater facilities for gathering and storing its food. And it has not been unmindful of the value of the inventions of man. Hence its interest in the cause of technocracy at a time when the economic situation has served somewhat to restrict its easy sources of food supply.

In early days, the pelican employed such crude methods as diving for the fish which formed its chief source of food supply. And then, at various points, great fish canneries got into operation and ejected sufficient waste product to provide an easy living for vast colonies of pelicans.

Pelican youth grew up in an atmosphere of indulgence. The next meal meant only a short and pleasant flight to the nearest cannery. The machine age had removed the days of drudgery when their parents dived and ducked ten hours or more a day for a bit of herring and often went to bed hungry. But now many canneries have been closed by economic conditions and the younger pelicans, untrained in the pursuits of their forefathers, are blaming the government for a shortage of food. Hence their return to technocracy with the hope that

> All the cans in the cannery can
> Come to the aid of the pelican.

Across Æons in 14 Hours

A FEW days ago a clean-lined, trimotored French airplane in fourteen hours of nonspectacular flying overcame the gap between Africa and South America, a gap which, according to Wegener's Theory of Continental Drift, took millions of years of slow, relentless changing of the earth's crust to open up to its present distance of 1962 miles.

Wegener's theory can be easily understood by anyone looking at a map of the world. North America and Europe and South America and Africa can be seen to fit together somewhat as the pieces of a jig-saw puzzle. According to the theory, these lands were all one great stretch in Paleozoic times and slowly separated to their present places.

A south Atlantic crossing is not a new thing, but this crossing under the expert piloting of M. Jean Mermoz was distinctly new in the speed record made and the fact that a full load of mail and seven people were carried. Thus does France, committed to airplane development, seek to answer the challenge of the dirigible. Like the Graf Zeppelin, the Arc-en-Ciel (Rainbow) of Pilot Mermoz will be flown in a series of regular crossings to demonstrate the practicability of carrying profitable pay loads across the south Atlantic by airplane.

M. René Couzinet, designer of the ship, was one of the passengers and proved with this high-speed trip the value of the extremely clean streamlining which has marked his research designs. That the flight was devoid of the spectacular speaks in its favor. In fact, the pilot likened the trip to the movement of an express train, stating that he flew right on schedule all the way. He planned to make the trip in 14 hours. He landed in Brazil 14 hours and 2 minutes after his takeoff.

Thus does France make its bid for the great markets of South America along with Germany. And thus does human engineering reduce to 14 hours a water stretch which the slowly laboring earth is supposed to have spent well over 100,000,000 years in making.

Editorial Notes

Seven steamers have brought $60,000,000 in gold to the United States as part of Britain's December 15 war debts payment of $95,000,000. The ships are paid about £50,000 for carrying the bars of metal, the insurance companies £10,000 for covering them, and packers and haulers and guards draw a substantial item in wages. Stripped of its glitter, that much-discussed transaction reduces down to the mere moving of 130 tons of freight—but such freight!

There is nothing undignified in the use of slang, maintains Dean Ralph B. Dennis of Northwestern University, the slang of today being the vigorous English of tomorrow. The diggitty dean's wise words may be the berries, but it takes a hot prof to let them loose.

Diary of an Onlooker in Germany

By CHARLES E. GRATKE

Berlin

THERE is an odd design upon a little pamphlet recently published in Berlin—a paragraph mark, transfixed by a sword. Ordinarily, it would occasion scant attention. But between the covers which it decorates is a "popularized" summary of the main paragraphs of the peace treaty. And the design cannot but emphasize that many in Germany today refer, not to the "treaty," but to the "dictate" of Versailles.

Volumes, weightily documented, have been written upon the burdens of the "peace which made no peace." Learned briefs have expounded every facet and detail. Yet the title of the little unofficial pamphlet indicates, more clearly than all the labored discussions, a viewpoint which is attaining increasing force in the Reich.

"The Treaty of Versailles," it reads. "The Basic Cause of German Distress."

* * *

Germany is continually reminded that the shrinking of its boundaries, the stripping away of its colonies, the burdens of extensive reparation payments and the post-war sacrifices in prestige have been fundamental factors in its economic and social difficulties. Among the caricatures of the nation, bowed beneath the weight of these burdens, surrounded by the growing military forces of neighboring countries, perhaps none is more striking than a page in the same small pamphlet, an illustration keyed to convey the situation to the average citizen and the youth.

Germany's resources are pictorially represented. A knife, grasped in a strong fist, is cutting through them—severing from the pre-war Reich a tenth of its population, more than a tenth of its area, sizable proportions of its agricultural produce, a quarter of its coal, two-thirds of its zinc, three-quarters of its iron and 90 per cent of its merchant marine.

Yet the intensification of the critical aspect with which the provisions of Versailles are being regarded is far from limited to popular presentations. Of the theses offered in connection with attainment of Doctor of Philosophy degrees in German universities, 287 deal with the Versailles Treaty, ranging from discussions of the right and responsibility to wage war, the restriction of German sovereignty by the treaty, the legal aspects of the war-guilt clause to the resultant effects upon public finance, aviation and industry.

The industrialist, as well as the academician, stresses the need for reminding the nation of its plight. The viewpoint was expressed not long ago in editorial comment by a major industrial journal:

"A slave reared in servitude," it declared, "will never fight for his freedom. A people which does not know what it has lost will never possess the moral strength to battle to recoup its losses . . . the fight against the Treaty of Versailles also means the clarification of the treaty. Much already has been accomplished. But much still remains to be done."

* * *

Much, indeed, has been accomplished, beyond the minor modifications which have progressed in the last decade and a half. Germany stands today practically freed from the reparations burden, levied in astronomical figures at the conclusion of the war. There has been much tendency to regard the achievement in reparations as a single victory. But Germany has not forgotten that it represents successive scaling down of the obligations—modification of the Versailles Treaty through the Dawes plan, the Young plan and Lausanne—until the remaining burden is about one-seventy-fifth of the amount the French sought to impose in 1919.

Germany stands, as well, as a theoretical equal on the question of armaments. The five-power agreement at Geneva is regarded by Germany as the practical cancellation of the military restrictions of Article V of the Versailles Treaty. Though this agreement, as well as that of Lausanne, still lacks final consummation, German opinion regards them as utterly definite. For the Reich the days of reparations and a second rate military position are over.

The immediate task concerning German diplomacy is the transformation of its "paper equality" into one of actuality. If this can be achieved within the framework of a general disarmament treaty, no nation will be happier than Germany if for no other reason than that the Reich is not in the financial position to engage today in an armament race. But equality is not to be permitted to rest upon a theoretical basis alone.

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Other steps toward revision of the Versailles Treaty apparently must wait until the goal of equality is fully reached. The question of the war-guilt clause—subject of vigorous attacks in numerous circles in the Reich—awaits solution. Time has to a large extent negated the charge in Article 231 that Germany was solely responsible for the World War. But the Reich wants to see that paragraph struck from the actual record, as well.

Closely allied with the military problems is the demilitarized zone along the Rhine. Germany, surveying the matter of her own security, has contrasted her defenseless border with the boundary chain of French fortifications. The demilitarized zone has been a problem too delicate for much open discussion, but it has not escaped careful official scrutiny.

The question of colonies, however, has not lacked public advocacy. Pressure of Germany's population; lack of opportunity for expansion of a nation which has 15,000,000 more people than its agriculture can support; contrast with the colonies of her neighbors—such arguments are forceful to the German thought. Once discussion of this question in the schools was prohibited. But today the ban has been removed and the younger generation may be taught the part which colonial policy plays in national development.

"The only colony left to us is East Prussia," a German said recently. The facetiousness of his remark only emphasized the deep feeling which the Polish Corridor has caused in Germany, separating the eastern section of the country from Germany proper. Revision of the Reich's immediate territorial boundaries is a problem which does not languish for lack of interest. Upon most maps published in Germany today the pre-war boundaries are plainly dotted—the Saar which Germany is confident will be returned to it by the plebiscite of 1935 — upper Silesia, Memel, Danzig, Eupen-Malmedy, all severed from the Reich by the provisions of Versailles.

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But the discussions of territorial changes as an ultimate goal of revision of the Versailles Treaty do not necessarily mean any desire to restore the pre-war boundaries—the "results of a thousand diplomatic accidents" which had drawn the borders of Europe. The problem is not that simple. Decisions upon a nationalistic basis violate economic fundamentals; those that satisfy economics cut directly across ethnic requirements. Yet Germany feels that the present situation cannot endure and that the well-being of Europe depends upon a wider measure of justice for the Reich, which centers the western part of the continent.

There is more to this viewpoint than the desire for complete liquidation of the war. It transcends the present pressing problem of liquidation of the peace. When there is talk in Germany of lessening the burdens of Versailles, it is talk of the future, of preparation of the way for social stability and economic security for tomorrow and the days that come after.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

An Exchange of Hansards?

THE problem of war debts—settled for the moment (but only for the moment) according to the views of each country concerned—has become more and more palpably this week a question between legislatures rather than between executives. In the United States and France, the latter have frankly revealed their present impotence. The difference even in this country was one of form rather than of substance, for the House of Commons showed most unmistakably throughout [a recent] debate that the Cabinet, acting in advance, had interpreted the will of the nation with complete precision. In these circumstances, a close understanding between individual members of the various parliaments becomes almost as important as good relations between the governments. It is clearly desirable that they should at least be aware of what the others are saying and thinking.

To take the immediate case of Great Britain and the United States, it may be assumed that members of Parliament and of Congress will both be placed in possession of the formal notes exchanged in the diplomatic correspondence between the two countries. But there are other pronouncements—Mr. Chamberlain's speech is the most notable example so far—which are just as essential to the formation of a sound opinion of the arguments and forces involved. And there will be many more when the discussions in Congress begin. It should be a comparatively simple matter, if there were the will on both sides to do it, to arrange that members of Parliament at Westminster should be supplied with the congressional records on the war debts question, and that members of Congress in Washington should be supplied in return with copies of the relevant British Hansard. The issue containing Wednesday's debate might well be made a beginning. No doubt such an arrangement would involve the risk that mischievous as well as helpful speeches would receive a wider publicity; but the greater risk is ignorance, and the greatest risk of all is that half-knowledge that comes from summarized (and sometimes distorted) cable messages.—*The Times* (London.)

Learning to Be Thankful

AS A child, I attended a concert by a blind singer. Among the numbers she sang was the familiar hymn, "Count Your Many Blessings." I was deeply impressed by it, especially as I realized for the first time how fortunate I was to have my sight.

Years went by, but the impression of the song stayed with me, and some years ago, when life seemed especially hard and I could not see that I had any real blessings, I resolved to follow the advice of the hymn and count my blessings, naming them "one by one." To my surprise and joy, I found that I had many blessings, so many, in fact, that I never quite came to the point when I could not think of a single one more.

And thus it has been every time I have tried "counting" my blessings, and this year . . . I find that despite the depression and in our locality the most severe drought in history, I have even more than the usual things for which to give thanks.

First, I have learned to see the real worth of the church in our lives and community. When all goes well, we are apt to forget the Giver of all good gifts, but in times of stress we need His love and help. So I am thankful that I live in a community that has a live Christian church and thankful that we have had the means to carry on its support.

I have learned the blessing of work. I doubt if I counted work as a blessing some years ago, and I am sure I did not when as a child I "counted" my blessings, but now that I have known men and women actually to plead for an opportunity to work, I have come to consider it as a thing to be thankful for. And I am thankful that not only I, but humanity at large has come to consider or regard work not as a curse but as a blessing.

I am also counting as a blessing the fact that these strenuous times have tended to draw, especially us of the rural communities, closer together. We are all "hard up," and I find there is not so much division between the so-called rich and poor. Adversity has made us all more humble and incidentally more willing to share what we do have with the less fortunate. . . .

And, lastly, I am thankful for the financial lessons these times have taught us, for I know that not only we as individuals but as a nation will emerge from this depression with a new understanding of spending and saving that will be of immense benefit to all of us. So, strange as it may sound, I am genuinely thankful for the depression, and am counting it among my blessings. Thankful, not for the hardships it has brought, but for the lessons it has taught.—*"A Minnesota Home Maker,"* in *The Farmer* (St. Paul, Minn.).

Cuba Libre

POLITICAL unrest has been much in evidence in Cuba since the machinations attendant upon the reëlection of President Machado in 1928. Machado's tactics in the electoral campaign provoked the bitterest resentment among the opposition groups. He has retaliated with a policy of the most rigid suppression, which though relaxed from time to time has continued down to the present. . . .

In the summer of 1931 there was an open revolution. . . . The University of Havana, once a center of culture and enlightenment, has been closed by presidential edict. Opponents of President Machado, who have come to this country, have told harrowing tales of deportations, imprisonments, assassinations and censorship practiced by his Administration. . . .

Now comes Representative Hamilton Fish Jr. with a resolution taking cognizance of the disturbances and proposing that the United States intervene under the Platt amendment to restore the civil liberties of the Cuban people. . . . There can be little question of the gravity of the situation to which he addresses himself. . . .

It may be doubted, however, whether it affords a basis for the intervention Mr. Fish proposes. Under the Platt amendment, adopted in 1901 and embodied in a permanent treaty between the United States and Cuba in 1903, this country asserted and Cuba recognized a right of intervention to preserve Cuban independence and to maintain "a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty." But as interpreted by Elihu Root, then Secretary of War, the United States intended the Platt amendment to cover nothing more than the exercise of the international police power under the Monroe Doctrine. That Mr. Root had only this in mind is indicated by his statement to the representatives of Cuba that "intervention will only take place to protect the independence of the Cuban Republic from foreign attack, or when a veritable state of anarchy exists."

The present Cuban embroglio does not come within either of these categories. It is a tragic state of affairs, but it is not a case for more of the meddling we have so often been guilty of in the Caribbean. We shall do our part if we refrain from encouraging the Machado régime in its mistaken and brutal policies.—*Baltimore* (Md.) *Sun.*